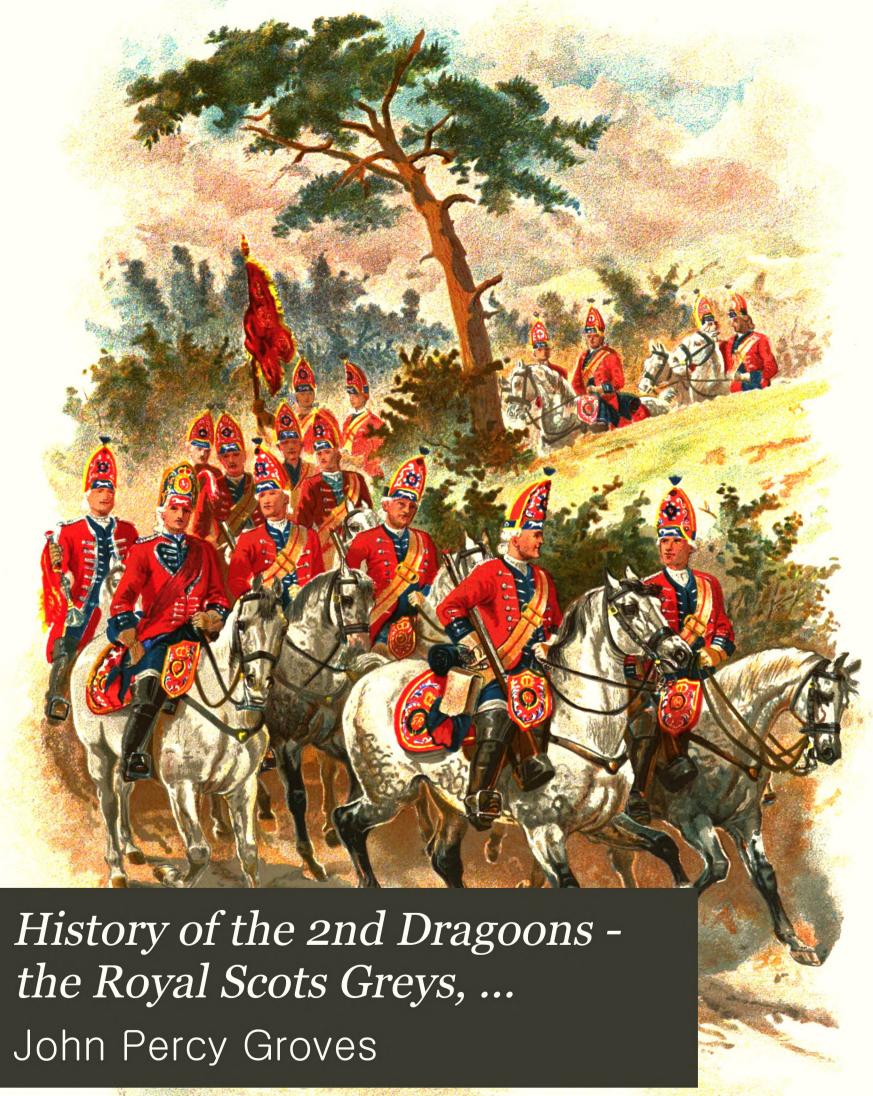
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Googlebooks

https://books.google.com







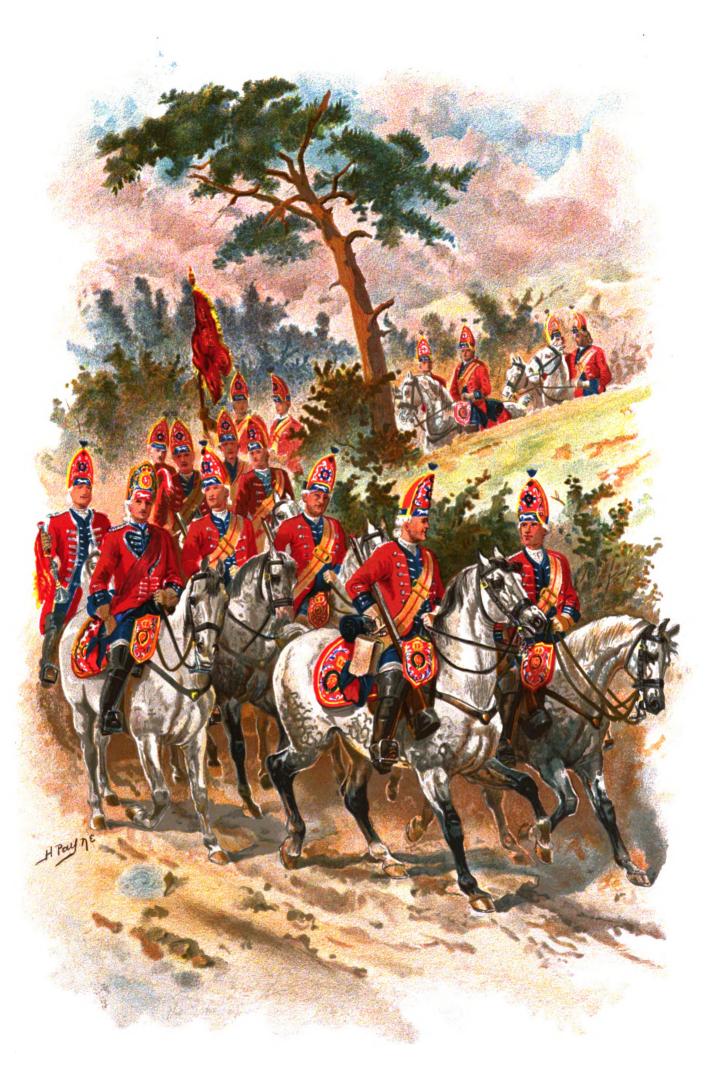
Groves

Ellanke Jervorse 22 id Rest

Groves

CT

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY



Trumpeter

Officer

2nd Royal North British Dragoons
(Scots Greys) Privates
on the Line of March

HISTORY OF THE

2ND DRAGOONS—THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS

"SECOND TO NONE"

"Blenheim"—"Ramillies"—"Oudenarde"—"Malplaquet"—"Deitingen"—"Waterloo"—"Balaklava"—"Sevastopol

1678-1893

Book No 2

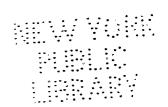
R۱

LIEUT.-COL. PERCY GROVES, R.G.A. (LATE 27TH INNISKILLINGS),

Author of "From Cadet to Captain;" "With the Green Jackets;" "Types of the British Army" (The Graphic);
"On Service;" "A History of the 42nd Royal Highlanders" (W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh);
Etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED BY HARRY PAYNE



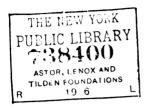


W. & A. K. JOHNSTON

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

1893

2.15.



MIOY WIN MINN YNARMI

TO

FIELD-MARSHAL, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., ETC.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES

THIS WORK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

SPECIAL PERMISSION

2nd Dragoons—The Bogal Brots Gregs.

THIS most distinguished regiment derives its origin from circumstances which occurred in I. Scotland during the religious contentions in the reign of Charles II., when men, forgetful of 1678-1692. the moral obligations which true Christianity imposes, became embroiled in bitter strife, and sought—

"To prove their doctrines orthodox By Apostolic blows and knocks."

The restoration of the House of Stuart, though productive of comparative tranquillity in England, had not a similar effect in the sister kingdom, owing to King Charles's determined efforts to force Episcopacy upon the Scotch; who thereupon showed their indignation at such unwarrantable interference with their religious liberty by forsaking the churches, and meeting for worship either at their own homes or in the open air. In 1664, these open-air meetings were prohibited by Act of Parliament, and severe penalties inflicted upon all who attended them. Organised resistance to the law followed, as a matter of course, and for the next fourteen years Scotland was the scene of shameful oppression, outrage, and bloodshed. Owing to these constant disturbances and the threatening attitude of the persecuted "Covenanters," the Scottish Government considered it advisable to augment the military establishment of the kingdom. Accordingly, in the early part of 1678, two troops of dragoons were added to the regular army: the command of the first troop being given to Lieut.-General Thomas Dalziel; and that of the second to Lord Charles Murray. In the autumn of the same year, a third troop was raised, of which Mr Francis Stuart, a private gentleman of the Life Guards, was appointed captain.

These independent troops of dragoons were the nucleus of the famous corps which now bears the title of the "Royal Scots Greys."

Shortly after their formation the three troops of dragoons were sent out in detachments to collect "cess," and enforce the law regarding "Conventicles"—as the open-air meetings for worship were termed—with full authority to put to death all who should offer resistance.

Exasperated by persecution, and excited to fury by their preachers, the Covenanters again took up arms, and, on the 3rd May 1679, a party of them waylaid Archbishop Sharpe on Magus Muir, and murdered him in the presence of his daughter.

This outrageous act was followed by fresh scenes of tumult and bloodshed. Frequent collisions between the military and armed bodies of the Covenanters took place, and on the 1st June the latter gained an advantage at Drumclog, over Captain Graham of Claverhouse, who, at the head of his troop of horse and a troop of dragoons, had endeavoured to disperse a meeting on the muir. In this affair, I officer, 2 brigadiers (corporals) and 8 men of the troop of horse, and 20 dragoons were killed. The survivors retired towards Glasgow, which was attacked next day by the Covenanters, who, however, were repulsed by the dragoons and a battalion of the Scots Guards. Foiled in their attack upon Glasgow, the Covenanters took up a strong position behind the river Clyde, at Bothwell Bridge, and there awaited the royal forces, which were now advancing from Edinburgh, under the Duke of Monmouth. On the 28th July, after a fruitless attempt at negotiation, Monmouth attacked the rebel position. Bothwell Bridge, which was strongly barricaded and most gallantly defended by some 300 Kippen and Galloway men, was carried by Captain Stuart's troop of dragoons, supported by a detachment of Scots

1 See Appendix I.

Guards, and the key of the position being thus taken, the Covenanters lost heart, and were quickly put to rout, twelve hundred of their number surrendering without striking a blow.

Monmouth treated the discomfited Covenanters with more leniency than might have been expected, and on his return to London interceded with the King on their behalf; but he was shortly afterwards superseded, as Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, by Lieut.-General Dalziel, and then violent measures against all who would not conform to Episcopacy were once more resorted to.

During the next twelve months the Scots Dragoons were constantly employed against the Covenanters—numbers of whom still continued in arms—and on the 20th July 1680, a detachment of Stuart's troop, with 30 horse under Captain Bruce of Earl's Hill, had a sharp brush with a band of insurgents at Ayre Moss in Ayrshire, in which Lieut. Creichton, commanding the dragoons, was severely wounded, and several men were killed.

In 1681, Charles II. determined to place the regular forces in Scotland upon a more efficient establishment. Three additional troops of dragoons were raised, and with Dalziel's, Murray's, and Stuart's troops were formed into a regiment, which was styled the "Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons," Lieut.-General Dalziel being appointed Colonel, by commission dated the 25th November 1681.

We have no authentic description of the uniform of the Scots Dragoons at the time they were regimented, but there is fair reason to suppose that they were coats of *stone-grey* cloth, for in Mr Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (vol. ii., p. 419) it is stated that "In February 1683, General Dalyell, finding 'that he cannot be provided in this kingdom with as much cloth of one colour as will be clothes to the regiment of dragoons,' obtained a licence from the Privy Council permitting the cloth-manufacturing company at Newmills 'to import 2536 ells of *stone-grey* cloth from England, for clothing the said regiment of dragoons,' they finding caution under £500 sterling to limit the importation strictly to that quantity." Iron "pots" or helmets were worn by dragoons of the period, and long boots reaching half way up the thigh. The private men were armed with match-lock muskets and bayonets, with collars of bandoliers, except twelve men per troop, who carried halberds and pistols."

During the next few years, the Royal Scots Dragoons were engaged in duties of a more or less painful and harassing nature; such as "chastising" the unhappy Covenanters, and assisting in the suppression of "armed rebellion."

In the month of May, 1685, the exiled Earl of Argyll landed on the Argyleshire coast, at the head of some 300 men, with the view of dethroning James II., who had lately succeeded his brother Charles, but he found his party so reduced and demoralised by continued persecution, that it was only with great difficulty he got together about 2000 foot and a few horse.

The Royal Scots Dragoons were immediately ordered, with other troops under the Earl of Dunbarton, to march against the rebels. Meeting with unexpected opposition, Argyll re-embarked part of his forces, and sailed westward, but the Royal troops, moving along the coast, prevented him from effecting a landing; so he returned to Argyleshire, and marched towards the Lowlands. Crossing the water of Leven, near Dunbarton, Argyll found the King's troops ready to oppose him, but not

² The grey coats, if worn at all by the Scots Dragoons, were not in use later than the end of the 17th century. Grey coats and breeches for sergeants and privates, and purple coats and grey breeches for drummers, appear to have been worn in some infantry corps as late as 1693; for in the British Museum, amongst the Harleian MSS, there is an original contract, dated 1693, between the Right Hon. Lord Castleton and Mr Francis Molineaux, a clothier, which gives the prices of the different articles of clothing for a regiment of foot at that time, and amongst the *items* we find—

				£ s.	
Private Sentinels. Grey coat and breeches	I	12	o (price allowed	, 1 5	o)
Sergeant Grey coat and breeches	4	12	o (do.	3 12	o)
Drummer Purple coat and grey breeches.	3	10	o (do.	3 0	O)

³ This description of the arms and accourrements of a dragoon applies to dragoon corps generally (see the Introduction to Cannon's Historical Records of the Royal North British Dragoons, p. iv). It appears not unlikely that in the case of the Royal Scots Dragoons, the twelve men per troop, who carried halberds and pistols, were also provided with handgrenades. (See Foot Note, p. 12.) Hand-grenades were certainly issued to dragoons in 1687 (see p. 3).

¹ About this time the independent troops of horse were constituted the "Royal Regiment of Scots Horse," Graham of Claverhouse being appointed Colonel. This regiment of Scots Horse has been sometimes confounded with the regiment of Scots Dragoons, but they were always two distinct corps. Claverhouse was never Colonel of the Scots Dragoons, as stated by Dalrymple and other military writers. (See pp. 3-5.)

² The grey coats, if worn at all by the Scots Dragoons, were not in use later than the end of the 17th century. Grey

wishing to risk an engagement he retreated, during the night of 19th June, with the intention of marching His guides now led him into a bog; confusion ensued amongst his men, and some proceeding one way, and some another, the unfortunate Earl was left without an army.

One column of the rebels, under Sir John Cochran, halted at Stone Dyke Park, about ten miles from Lord Dunbarton's camp, and Captain Clelland's troop of the Royal Scots Dragoons, with a troop of horse under Lord Ross, were despatched against them. The rebels had taken post in a small enclosure, which formed a breastwork for their protection. The King's troops attacked this position, which was resolutely defended, and after some sharp fighting Captain Clelland was ordered to dismount his dragoons, and forming them up as infantry, to advance and scale the defences. under a sharp fusilade, but the rebels, not waiting the assault, quitted the enclosure, and took post in a wood in its rear, from which they managed to escape during the night. In this encounter Captain Clelland and several dragoons were killed; and Lord Ross, Sir Adam Blair (who succeeded to Clelland's troop), and Sir William Wallace of Craigie, were wounded. On the same day a party of militia captured the Earl of Argyll, who was subsequently beheaded at Edinburgh, in pursuance of a former sentence.

Meanwhile a rebellion, headed by the Duke of Monmouth, had broken out in England, and the Royal Scots Dragoons were ordered to the south; but a few days after they crossed the border, Monmouth was routed at Sedgemoor, and they returned to their former quarters.

In October 1685, Lieut.-General Dalziel died, and the Colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on Lord Charles Murray (one of the original officers of the corps), who was created Earl of Dunmore the following year.1

During 1686-87, the regiment was principally engaged in hunting down persons who had been concerned in Argyll's rebellion, and breaking up illegal assemblies; and in the summer of 1688, a detachment under Lieut. Creichton was entrusted with the painful duty of devastating the lands of Macdonald of Keppoch who had committed outrages against Mackintosh of that Ilk.

In 1687, by an order dated 21st February, changes were made in the arms and accountrements of dragoons, who were now directed "to have snaphanse musquets, strapt, with bright barrels of three foote eight inches long, cartouch-boxes, bayonetts, granado-pouches, bucketts, and hammer-hatchetts" (see Foot Notes, pp. 2 and 12).

In September 1688, the Scotch forces were summoned to England by James II. to defend The cavalry—consisting of one troop of him against the invasion of the Prince of Orange. Scots Life Guards, the Royal Scots Horse, and the Royal Scots Dragoons-under Major-General Graham of Claverhouse, marching by way of York, reached the vicinity of London about the 25th October, and a few days after their arrival, Claverhouse was created Viscount Dundee. The Royal Scots Dragoons were billeted in Southwark until the 10th November, when they marched to Salisbury, where James was assembling his forces under Lord Feversham to oppose the advance of the Prince of Orange, who had landed at Torbay on the 5th November.

"The Earl of Feversham," writes Captain John Creichton of the Royal Scots Dragoons,2 "who was then General of all the King's forces, had under his command, of English, Scotch, and Irish, an army of nearly 30,000 men. Soon after the prince's landing, the King went to Salisbury, with a guard of 200 horse, commanded by the old earl of Airly, two days before the body of the army came up to him . . . When all the forces were arrived at Salisbury, the earl of Dunmore with his regiment of dragoons (wherein I served) was ordered to a pass

¹ See Appendix I.

² Memoirs of Captain John Creichton, published in 1731, and afterwards reprinted in Dean Swift's works.

John Creichton was born at Castle-fin, Donegal, on the 8th May 1648. In 1674, he went to Scotland, and, through the interest of a Dr Irvine, was accepted as a "gentleman private" in Cockburn's troop of the Scots Life Guards. Mr. Creichton was very active against the persecuted Covenanters, whose undying hatred he well earned, and when Captain Francis Stuart's independent troop of Scots Dragoons was raised, he obtained the lieutenancy. After the revolution of 1688, Creichton succeeded to Blair's troop of the Royal Scots Dragoons, but being concerned in a conspiracy in favour of the ex-King James, he was deprived of his commission, and went very near losing his head. After being some time in prison, he managed to effect his escape to Ireland, where he passed the rest of his days. He was 82 years of age, when he met with Dean Swift, at whose request he published his memoirs. (See p. 5.)

three miles below the city, where I commanded the guard that night. The same morning that the army arrived, the great men about the King, as the lord Churchill &c., to the number of thirty, advised his majesty to take the air on horseback, intending, as the earl of Dunmore was informed, to give up their master to the prince: But the King, probably suspecting the design, returned in haste to the city. Next night, at a council of war, the very same great men swore to stand by his majesty with their lives and fortunes; and as soon as he was gone to rest, they all went over to the prince, except the earls of Feversham, Dunbarton, and a very few more . . . Those who stayed with the King, advised his majesty to return immediately to London; and the lord Dundee was ordered to bring up the Scotch horse and dragoons, with the duke of Berwick's regiment of horse, to Reading, where he joined Dunbarton with his forces, and continued there nine or ten days General Douglass, with his regiment of foot-guards, passing by Reading, lay at Maidenhead; from whence one of his battalions revolted to the prince, under the conduct only of a corporal, whose name was Kemp.

"After this, the earl of Dunbarton, and the lord Dundee, with all the officers who adhered to the King, were ordered to meet his majesty at Uxbridge, where he designed to fight the prince: The earl of Feversham got thither before the King and the party arrived. When the forces drew together every party sent an officer to the earl of Feversham, to receive his commands. I attended his lordship from my lord Dundee, and was ordered with the rest to wait till the King came to dinner, his majesty being expected within half-an-hour; but it fell out otherwise: For the earl, to his great surprise, received a letter from the King, signifying that his majesty was gone off, and had no further service for the army. When I carried this news to my lord Dundee, neither his lordship, nor the lords Linlithgow and Dunmore could forbear falling into tears: After which, being at a loss what course to take, I said to my lord Dundee, that, as he had brought us out of Scotland, he should convey us thither back again in a body; adding, that the forces might lye that night at Watford, six miles off: My advice was followed, and I went before to get billets My lord Dundee ordered all to be ready at sound of trumpet, and to unbridle their horses no longer than while they were eating their oats. The townsmen contrived to give out a report, before day, that the prince of Orange was approaching, hoping to affright us away with a false alarm: Whereupon we marched out, resolving to fight the prince, if he should advance towards us. My lord Dundee dispatched me immediately, to discover whether the report of the prince's approach was true; but I only met a messenger with a letter from his highness to my lord Dundee, which I received and delivered to his lordship. The contents of it, as far as I am able to recollect, were as follows:-

"'My Lord Dundee, I understand you are now at Watford, and that you keep your men together; I desire you may stay there until further orders, and, upon my honour, none in my army shall touch you.

W. H. Prince of Orange.'

"Upon the receipt of this letter, our forces returned into the town, set up their horses, and refreshed themselves. About 3 in the afternoon, there came intelligence, that the King would be at Whitehall that night, having returned from Feversham, whither he had fled in disguise, and was ill-treated by the rabble before they discovered him. Upon this incident, the lords Dundee, Dunmore, Linlithgow, and myself, who desired leave to go with my Colonel, took horse; and, arriving at Whitehall a little after the King, had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand. The next morning, the earl of Feversham was sent by the King, with some proposals to the prince of Orange, who was then at Windsor, where his lordship was put in arrest by the prince's command, who sent the marquis of Halifax to the King, with his highness's order that his majesty should remove from Whitehall next day, before 12 o'clock. This order was given about I in the morning: At the same time, a barge was brought to Whitehall Stairs, and a Dutch guard set about the King, without his knowledge, but with directions to see him safe, if he had a mind to go on board any ship, in order to his escape. A ship, it seems, was likewise prepared, and his majesty, attended by the lords Dunmore, Arran, and Middleton, went on board; and then the three lords returned to London. The prince arrived at St. James's about two hours after his majesty's departure . . . I now return to my lord Dundee and my lord Dunmore.

PLATE II.

1704

Private

1742

Private

1.815 Private

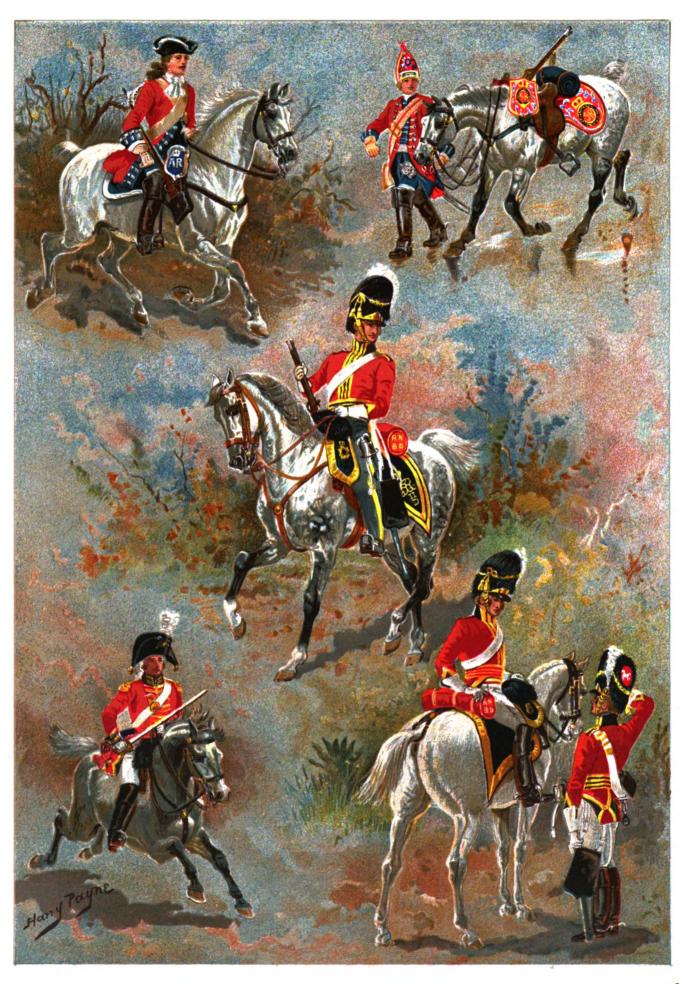
Officer

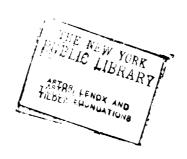
1799

Officer

1811

Private





Their lordships acted no longer as colonels when they understood that the prince intended to place himself on the throne during his majesty's life: But the first, with the 24 troopers, who followed him up from Watford, left London, and repaired with the utmost expedition, to his own castle; and the second, some time after to Edinburgh; lying both quiet, until the convention of the states of Scotland was called.

"After their lordships were gone to Scotland, I went to Watford, where my lord Kilsythe, as licutenant-colonel, commanded the lord Dunmore's regiment of dragoons; the rest of the army, which had been there, being gone to other places. Then major-general M'Coy ordered the lord Kilsythe, to march the regiment from place to place, until they should come to Congerton, a town in Cheshire. Here they quartered, when the prince and princess of Orange were proclaimed King and queen of England &c., by the sheriff and three or four bailiffs.

"When my lord Dunmore refused to serve the prince of Orange, Sir Thomas Levingston, of my lord Kilsythe's family got the regiment. This gentleman was born in Holland, and often used to raise recruits in Scotland; upon which account, he was well known to the regiment.\(^1\) He came down post to Congerton, and at supper told the officers, that he was sent to know, which of them would serve King William, and which would not? Now, the oath of allegiance to that prince having not been offered to the regiment, one of the company answered, that we, having sworn allegiance to King James, could not, in conscience and honour draw our swords against him In order to ingratiate himself with the regiment, Sir Thomas said that he would return to London next day, for a command to march them strait to Scotland, where their wives and friends were; and likewise to procure a captain's commission for me, since Sir Adam Blair, who commanded the troop in which I was licutenant, had refused to serve King William; both of which he accordingly obtained. When he returned from London, he marched with the regiment directly through Berwick into Scotland."

In the meanwhile, Viscount Dundee had excited the clans to take up arms in favour of James, and his regiment of horse had deserted in a body, and followed him to Scotland. When the Royal Scots Dragoons reached Edinburgh, the officers witnessed a change of scene;—their friends were removed from power; the formerly persecuted Presbyterians were appointed to posts in the administration; and commissions were granted to men whom the dragoons had formerly chased up and down the country as rebels and fanatics. This was naturally most distasteful to those officers whose sympathies were with the House of Stuart, and several of them entered into a treasonable correspondence with their former associate, Viscount Dundee, undertaking to bring over the regiment to his party at the earliest opportunity. Their intentions were, however, made known to the Government, and subsequently these officers—amongst whom was Captain John Creichton—were deprived of their commissions and imprisoned upon a charge of treason.

With these exceptions, the Royal Scots Dragoons appear to have been well affected towards the new Government, and hearty in the cause of liberty; so that when called upon to aid in suppressing Dundee's rising, they obeyed with alacrity, and distinguished themselves in several engagements with the adherents of the exiled King. The death of Dundee, in the moment of victory, at the Pass of Killiecrankie, virtually ruined the Jacobite cause, and in the following year (1691) the clansmen lost all hope of success, and tendered their submission to William III.

In 1693, William III. was at war with France, and tranquillity having been restored in Scotland, several Scots regiments embarked for Flanders. During the following spring, the Royal Scots Dragoons were also sent out, and landed at Williamstadt, in North Brabant, on the 31st May 1694. The regiment remained on active service some four years, returning to Scotland on the conclusion of the Peace of Ryswick; when the establishment was reduced from eight to six troops.

The peace was not of long duration for the Spanish question arose, and William's successor, Queen Anne, continued his policy. War with France was declared on the 15th May, simultaneously at London, Vienna, and the Hague; and the Royal Scots Dragoons being one of the regiments selected to

¹ See Appendix I.

II. 1693-1742.



proceed on foreign service, the establishment was augmented, and they embarked for Holland in the spring of 1702.

The journals of this period speak of the regiment as the "Grey Dragoons," and sometimes as the "Scots Regiment of White Horses," so that we may fairly presume it was now mounted exclusively on grey horses. In the reigns of Charles II. and James II. no official attention was paid to the colour of cavalry horses, but in the time of William III., the Life Guards were mounted on black horses, and the Dutch troop of Life Guards—which accompanied William to England—on grey horses. This troop returned to Holland in 1699, and it is probable that, from the same date, the Royal Scots Dragoons were remounted on greys, as an honorary distinction for their gallantry on all occasions.

After its arrival on the Continent, the regiment was ordered to form part of the guard for the English artillery train at Breda, with which it joined the Allied army commanded by John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough. During the campaign of 1702, it was employed in covering the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde, and Stevenswaert, in Spanish Guelderland, and was also present at the capture of Liege. Early in November the regiment—which was now generally known as the "Scots Greys"—proceeded to Holland, one squadron being selected as a body-guard to the Earl of Marlborough.

In April 1703, the Greys again took the field, with other forces, under Lieut.-Generals Lumley and Churchill, and on the 7th May (N.S.) they proceeded to the vicinity of Tongres. Meanwhile a party of Lumley's horse, escorting a quantity of specie for the army, was attacked and defeated by a detachment of French troops, who captured the treasure. When information of this disaster reached the army, the Scots Greys were instantly ordered out, and, dashing across country, they intercepted the French detachment, retook the specie, and returned in triumph to the camp. The regiment was subsequently employed in covering the sieges of Bonn, Huy, and Limburg.

In 1704, Marlborough undertook a service of great magnitude. The Elector of Bavaria, having been joined by a French army, was making rapid progress in the heart of Germany, to the endangerment of the Imperial Throne. To arrest the progress of the Franco-Bavarian forces, and avert the overthrow of the German Empire, Marlborough resolved to proceed at once to the assistance of the Emperor Leopold. The Greys accompanied the army, which commenced its long march through the States of Germany, on the 19th May. A writer of that period says "when the English forces approached the Danube, hope, terror, and joy filled the neighbouring States, and all Europe was astonished at the greatness of the enterprise."

In June, Marlborough, with the Anglo-Dutch troops, effected a junction with the Austrians, who were commanded by Louis, Margrave of Baden; and on the 15th, the Allies encamped at Gieslingen, a village situated among the wooded heights overlooking the Danube. To obtain command of the Danube, however, it was necessary to secure Donauwörth, a fortified town at the confluence of the Danube and Wörnitz, and Marlborough determined to attack a division of the enemy, which, under Count D'Arcos, was strongly intrenched on the lofty heights of the Schellenburg, commanding the passage of the Danube at Donauwörth. On the 2nd July, a force consisting of some 6000 infantry, under Lieut.-General Goor, and 35 squadrons of cavalry, including the Scots Greys, under Lieut.-General Lumley, quitted the Allied camp, and marching through a country, intersected with rivulets and other obstructions, reached the vicinity of the Schellenburg in the course of the afternoon. The Schellenburg is about two miles in circumference at its base, and has generally a gradual ascent, but longer in some parts than in others, and more than a quarter-of-a-mile in the part chosen for the attack; at the top there is a large flat, about half-a-mile over, where the enemy was encamped in several lines. It joins to Donauwörth upon the south, from the outworks of which town an intrenchment began, which was carried round the top of the hill for about two miles, till it joined the Danube on the other side.

At 6 P.M. the signal for the attack was given, and Lieut.-General Goor advanced his infantry—

¹ The British Military Journal for 1798, in a brief account of the Scots Greys, says: —"The colour of the horses has been, and still is, a matter of contest in opinion, as to its origin. The most probable suggestion is, that the present colour of the horses took its origin from Lord Grey, who commanded a body of grey cavalry during the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth." We have failed to discover any connection between Lord Grey's "grey cavalry," and the Royal Scots Dragoons.

formed in four lines, the British regiments being on the left—up the rising ground; whilst the cavalry in two lines, under Lieut.-Generals Lumley and Hompesch, moved forward in support. The position was defended with obstinate bravery, and a fierce contest had continued for some time, during which General Goor and a number of other officers were shot down, when the Scots Greys were ordered to dismount, form as infantry, and assault the trenches. The regiment cheerfully obeyed the order, and, led by the Colonel, Lord John Hay, advanced boldly to the attack. At this moment, the enemy began to give way, and the British troops entered the trenches; whereupon, Lord John Hay ordered the Greys to remount, and joining the rest of the cavalry, followed in pursuit of the now flying enemy, whose baggage, artillery, and many standards and colours were captured. In this brilliant affair, the Greys had Captain Douglass and 7 men killed; Captain Young, Lieut. Maltary, and 17 men wounded.

On the 13th August, the French and Bavarians were encountered in the neighbourhood of Blenheim, in the valley of the Danube. The Scots Greys with several other corps, under Lieut.-General Churchill, attacked the village which was strongly occupied by the French. The conflict was long and severe, but at length the enemy gave way, and, their retreat being cut off by the British cavalry, 24 battalions of infantry and 12 squadrons of cavalry surrendered as prisoners of war. Marshal Tallard was amongst the prisoners. In this decisive battle the Greys had several men and horses wounded. The campaign of 1704 closed with the siege of Landau, and having freed Germany from the immediate presence of the enemy, Marlborough withdrew into winter quarters in the Netherlands.

The only action of importance in 1705 was the successful attack on the enemy's fortified lines at Neer-hespen and Heilissem, and the passage of the river Geet (18th July), when the Scots Greys and Royal Irish Dragoons, with a few squadrons of horse, routed the enemy's cavalry, and captured their standards and kettle-drums.

In the spring of 1706, the Scots Greys left their winter quarters in Dutch Brabant, and, on the 20th May, joined the Allied army at Bilsen, whence they marched to Borchloen.

On the 23rd May a detachment of the Greys and several squadrons of horse were ordered to march in the direction of Mount St. André, and were shortly afterwards followed by the army in eight columns. There was a thick fog, which rendered travelling difficult, but the squadrons pressed forward until they reached the heights near Mierdorp, when, through the misty dawn, they espied a few of the enemy's cavalry crossing the plains of St. André; and presently, the fog lifting, the French army was discovered in position at Ramilies. Advancing into the plains of Jandrinœuil, the Allies prepared for action; the Queen's Horse, the Greys, and the Royal Irish Dragoons, with Churchill's and Mordaunt's regiments of infantry, being posted on the heights of Foulz (Foltz), on the right of the line.

About 1.30 P.M., the Allies opened a heavy artillery fire, which was promptly replied to by the enemy, and the action soon became general. For some time, the troops on the heights of Foulz remained spectators of the scene; but seeing that an attack made by the Dutch and Danish cavalry on the French Household Regiments—the Mousquetaires, Gens d'Armes, Gardes du Corps, and other corps d'élite—was likely to prove unsuccessful, Marlborough ordered his right wing to advance. Churchill's and Mordaunt's regiments descended first, and encountering three battalions of French infantry, drove them into a morass, near the rivulet Yause, where the greater number were either killed or taken prisoners. At the same time, the Queen's Horse, the Scots Greys, and the Irish Dragoons galloped through the morass, crossed the high ground beyond it, and attacking the enemy's left, routed the French cavalry, and cut several battalions of infantry to pieces.

The Greys, pushing forward into the village of Autreglise, sabred the infantry in the streets; then emerging from the village, they attacked the French Régiment du Roi, which quickly surrendered, and delivered up its colours and arms to the victorious dragoons.

Having secured the colours and posted a guard over the prisoners, the remainder of the Greys were about to pursue the flying enemy, when a number of the Régiment du Roi treacherously attempted to recover their arms; but the Greys wheeling about, cut down the foremost in the attempt, and the rest at

C

Digitized by Google

7

Ċ

¹ Ramilies (Ramillies or Ramellies). A small town or village in the province of Brabant (at that period part of the Austrian Netherlands), situated 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 miles S.E. of Brussels.

once cried for quarter. The guard was then doubled, and the Greys proceeded to join in the pursuit, which was continued until the small hours of the following morning; several more colours and standards, with the enemy's artillery, and a great number of prisoners, being captured.

The Greys were probably the regiment of dragoons mentioned — in an account of the battle furnished by the Dutch Field Deputies—as having taken sixteen or seventeen colours and standards.

We have no record of the casualties of the Scots Greys at Ramilies, except that amongst their wounded was the "woman-trooper," Mrs Christian Davies, who had served some four years in the regiment without her sex being discovered.1

The result of this great victory was that nearly all Brabant and Flanders were transferred to the Allies, who, five days later, entered Brussels in state, when the inhabitants acknowledged the sway of the Archduke.

On the 15th August 1706, Brig.-General Lord John Hay, Colonel of the Scots Greys, died of a fever at Courtray. He was succeeded by Brig.-General Lord John Dalrymple (afterwards Earl of Stair), from the 26th Foot.2

During the autumn of this year, the regiment went into winter quarters in Holland, where it remained until the spring of 1707, when it proceeded to Spanish Brabant.

In 1707, the Acts of Parliament were passed for the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, and from that period the regiment was styled "The Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons." 3

The Greys saw little service during the year 1707; but in 1708, they took part in the battle of Oudenarde (11th July), when the French, under the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome, were defeated with considerable loss.

After passing the winter of 1708-9 in Flanders, the regiment again took the field, and formed part of the covering army during the siege of Tournay.

At the battle of Malplaquet (31st August 1709) the Greys highly distinguished themselves, and were honoured with the thanks of the Duke of Marlborough. In this action, the Greys and Royal Irish Dragoons, under Brig.-General Sybourg, thrice charged the armour-clad veterans of the French Household Cavalry, whom they finally drove from the field. At Malplaguet the regiment lost some 30 officers and men killed and wounded. The officers were Adjutant Scotte, Cornets Auchinleck, Skene, and Dunbar.

¹ Mrs Christian Davies (commonly called "Mother Ross") was born in Dublin in 1667. She was the daughter of a Mr Cavenagh, a well-to-do maltster and brewer of Dublin, who, at the Revolution of 1688, sold off his stock, and raised a troop of horse for the service of the ex-King James—which troop was known as "Cavenagh's." The decisive battle of the Boyne put an end to the hopes of the Irish Jacobites, and Mr Cavenagh was involved in the general ruin that followed. His misfortunes caused his death, and his widow and orphans were left destitute. Christian Cavenagh now went to live with her aunt, who kept a public-house in Dublin, which Christian subsequently inherited. She then married her waiter, Thomas Welch, by whom she had three children. Just before the birth of her third child, Mrs Welch's husband disappeared, and it was discovered that he had enlisted and been sent abroad. Mrs Welch then formed the resolution of putting on male attire, and setting out in search of her husband. She enlisted under the name of Christopher Welch, and was shipped off for Holland with several other recruits. At the battle of Landen she was wounded in the ankle, and during the following summer was taken prisoner by the French, but was shortly afterwards exchanged. Quarrelling with a sergeant, who had offended a burgher's daughter to whom Mrs Welch had made love, a duel ensued in which the sergeant was dangerously wounded. This affair nearly got our heroine into serious trouble, but the father of the girl, in whose behalf she had fought, came to her rescue, and succeeded in procuring her discharge from the regiment—Lord Orkney's. was, however, so enamoured with a military life, that she immediately re-enlisted in the Scots Greys. At the battle of Schellenburg she was wounded in the hip, and her sex was very nearly discovered. After the battle of Hochstet she was on guard over the prisoners, when she recognised her husband, who was a private in the 1st Foot, caressing, and being caressed by, a Dutch woman. She made herself known to Welch, but refused to return to him so long as the war lasted, or she could conceal her sex. At the battle of Ramilies, Mrs Welch had her skull fractured, and her sex was then discovered by the surgeon who attended her. This being made known to her Colonel, her husband was sent for, and a reconciliation effected. A new marriage was celebrated, at which all the officers of the Scots Greys were present, and many were the gifts they made to the reunited couple. Mrs Welch now became a sutler to the army, and drove a thriving trade. Her husband was killed at Taisniers, and while bewailing her loss she was accosted by a Captain Ross, who sympathised with her to such an extent, that the soldiers nick-named her "Mother Ross," by which soubriquet she became commonly known. Three months after Welch's death, his widow married Hugh Jones, a grenadier. Jones was killed at the siege of St. Venant. Returning to England, Mrs Jones received a bounty of \mathcal{L}_{50} , and a pension of 1s. per diem from Queen Anne. She subsequently married a soldier named Davies, and followed his regiment until he was admitted as a pensioner, with the rank of sergeant, into Chelsea Hospital. Mrs Christian Davies died on the 7th July 1739, and was buried, with military honours, in the cemetery belonging to Chelsea Hospital. (See Plate III.)

2 See Appendix I.

³ This title was discontinued in 1877.

PLATE III.

1831 Officer

Guidon of

Scots Greys Guidon

of

Scots Greys

1850

Private

1706

Mrs Christian Davies the Woman-trooper See page 8

(From a Sketch in "Remarkable Portraits")

1864

Private

Private

Badge

1854 Officer 17.4

erio, et

•.





The Greys took part in the brilliant achievements which marked the campaigns of 1710-11, and were present during the sieges of Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, and Bouchain. On the cessation of hostilities in 1712, the regiment marched from the frontiers of Picardy into Flanders, where it remained until the conclusion of the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when it returned to England after eleven years' arduous service.

In 1713, the Scots Greys obtained rank as the 2nd Dragoons. Regiments were not, however, distinguished by numerical titles previous to the reign of George II.1

The death of Oueen Anne and the accession of George II. induced the Jacobites to renew their efforts to restore the House of Stuart to the British throne, and, in 1715, the Greys marched to Edinburgh, and from thence to Stirling, so as to be in readiness in the event of a rising.2

Encouraged by promises of aid from France, the Jacobites broke out in open rebellion, and in the autumn the Earl of Mar raised the Pretender's standard in the Highlands. The Scots Greys were at once called upon to act against the Jacobites, and in September and October detachments of the regiment attacked and dispersed gatherings of rebels at Kinross and Dunfermline.3

In November, the rebel forces—some 10,000 strong—advanced with a view of crossing the Forth, and penetrating towards England; and the Royal troops, numbering about 4000 men, under the Duke of Argyll, prepared to give them battle. The two armies came into collision on the 13th at Sheriffmuir. The Greys, under Lieut.-Col. Charles Cathcart, were posted on the right of Argyll's line, which extended from Sheriffmuir on the right to Dunblane on the left. The rebels attempting to turn the right flank of the Royal forces, Argyll ordered the Greys, Evan's Dragoons (4th Hussars), and a squadron of the Inniskillings to charge. The Greys led the attack, and a severe hand-to-hand conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the rebels, who were chased across the river Allan, and suffered heavily. meanwhile, the left wing of the Royal army was defeated by the rebels. After dark, the Earl of Mar marched his troops from the field and the Duke of Argyll retired on the following morning. terminated an action in which both commanders claimed the victory. The gallant conduct of the Greys excited general admiration, and they obtained well-merited applause. Their casualties amounted to 2 men and 3 horses killed; 1 officer (Capt. Robinson), 1 quarter-master, 4 men, and 8 horses wounded.4

Though compelled to retire for a time, the Royal troops, reinforced by other regiments, were soon able to assume the offensive, and, notwithstanding the presence of the Pretender himself, the Jacobites were ultimately dispersed, and, early in 1716, the rebellion was suppressed.

In 1719, the Jacobites, aided by a Spanish force, made another attempt in favour of the Pretender, but were completely routed at Strachell on the 10th June. Three troops of the Scots Greys, under Major Robinson, took part in this action.

From 1719 to 1742, the Greys were quartered in various parts of England and Scotland, and enjoyed a long rest from the perils and hardships of active service.

In 1742, the Scots Greys were again ordered abroad. At this period, Great Britain was engaged in the war of the Austrian Succession. The Emperor of Germany, Charles VI., had died in 1740, and ¹⁷⁴²⁻¹⁷⁵⁵.

III.

- ¹ In 1694, William III. ordered a board of General Officers to decide upon the rank of the several corps of the British army. This board gave precedence to the English regiments; the Scots and Irish regiments being assigned rank from the date of their first arrival in England. There being three English Dragoon corps raised prior to 1688, the Scots Greys, by this arrangement, were numbered as the 4th Dragoons; but when in 1713, Queen Anne ordered another board to decide upon the rank of several newly raised corps, proof was adduced that the Royal Scots Dragoons crossed the border in 1685, when there was only one Dragoon regiment on the English establishment, and this being taken into consideration, the Scots Greys, after some delay, obtained rank as the 2nd Dragoons.

 2 Early in 1715, three troops of the Scots Greys, two troops of the Royal Dragoons, and one newly raised troop, were
- incorporated into a regiment, now known as the 7th Hussars.

 3 On the 24th October three troops of the Scots Greys, under Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Cathcart, surprised a party of rebels, consisting of 200 foot and 100 horse, in the town of Dunfermline, and put them to rout, killing between 60 and 70, and taking 17 prisoners.
- About this time, the Earl of Mar attempted to seduce some of the officers and men of the Greys from their allegiance, employing a lady, the aunt of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, to carry a letter to Captain Robinson. His efforts proved unavailing, and the reputation of the corps was preserved untarnished.
- The Flying Post, a journal of the period, in an account of the action at Sheriffmuir, states that "the Earl of Mar, before the battle, sent out some men on grey horses, and ordered them to join so as to come in together, upon which he gave out, to encourage his men, that it was a party of the Scots Greys who had deserted to him."

the succession of his daughter, Maria Theresa, as Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was guaranteed by the "Pragmatic Sanction," to which England was a party. The Elector of Bavaria, however, claimed those countries as the descendant of Ferdinand I., and his claims were supported by Louis XIV., who sent 30,000 troops into Germany to his assistance, whilst another French army was assembled on the Rhine. Anxious to preserve the balance of power in Europe, George II. espoused the cause of Maria Theresa, to whom the English Parliament voted a subsidy of £500,000.

In 1742, an army of 16,000 British troops, under the veteran Earl of Stair, was sent to co-operate with the Dutch, and the Greys were selected to accompany this force. On the 19th June, the regiment was reviewed on Kew Green by George II., and on the 22nd, it marched for Dover, where it embarked for Flanders.

Early in 1743, the Greys commenced their march for Germany, and were afterwards employed in military operations in Franconia and on the Upper Maine.

Lord Stair, whose command now numbered some 40,000 men of all arms, had taken up a position at Hochst, between Metz and Frankfort, when the French general, Marshal Noailles, seized upon the principal fords on the Upper and Lower Maine, thereby cutting off Lord Stair, not only from his anticipated supplies in Franconia, but also from his magazines and stores at Hanau.

Such was the state of affairs when George II. (who had in the spring left England to pay his annual visit to Hanover) joined Lord Stair on the 19th June, accompanied by his son, the Duke of Cumberland. Much to his chagrin, the King found his forces in the most critical position, cooped up as they were in a narrow valley between Mount Spessart and the Maine, extending from Asschafenburg to Dettingen—a village situated on the river. The French Maréchal held all the principal passes, roads, and fords, and forage and supplies of all kinds were beginning to run short.

A council of war was at once summoned, which decided that, under the circumstances, a retreat to Hanau was inevitable. Accordingly orders were issued for the army to retrace its footsteps, and effect a junction with some 16,000 Hanoverians and Hessians, known to have assembled at Hanau.

This, in the face of a superior enemy, was a most hazardous movement. On the night of the 26th-27th June (N.S.) the camp broke up without beat of drum, and the Allies commenced their retreat in two columns, the King himself bringing up the rear, which from the supposed dispositions of the French was considered to be the post of danger.

As the Scots Greys, with the rest of the Allied forces, were marching along the banks of the Maine, towards Hanau, they were saluted by a sharp cannonade from the French batteries posted on the opposite side of the river, on high ground commanding the line of retreat, and on arriving near Dettingen, a division of the Maréchal's troops was discovered drawn up to oppose their advance; at the same time the main body of the French army was passing the river.

The Allies were at once formed in order of battle, and the Greys took their post in line—"A tremendous cannonade was followed by volleys of musketry and charges of cavalry. The Greys supported the infantry for some time, but at length they were led forward by their colonel, the chivalrous and daring Lieut.-Gen. James Campbell, against a line of French cuirassiers.

"Their grey horses and grenadier caps rendered them conspicuous,—their noble bearing excited admiration. Before them appeared the enemy's squadrons, formidable in numbers, and bright in polished armour; but, undismayed by the opposing ranks of war, the Greys raised a loud huzza, and rushed at speed upon their steel-clad opponents, who were overthrown and pursued to the rear of their own lines. Exulting in their success, and confident in their own prowess, the Greys dashed, sword in hand, upon the French household cavalry;—the conflict was short, the result decisive; – a British shout arose above the din of battle, and the French horsemen galloped from the field in confusion. The Greys pursued their adversaries to the banks of the river, and captured a white standard, with which they returned in triumph to their own lines." ¹

At Dettingen the Allies were victorious, but it must be confessed that they owed their success in no small measure to the impatience of the Duke de Grammont, who, having been placed en ambuscade

1 Cannon's Historical Records of the Royal North British Dragoons.

with 30 squadrons of horse—the very flower of the French cavalry—quitted his position and attacked the British too soon, thereby frustrating the well-laid plans of his uncle, Marshal Noailles.

The Greys suffered comparatively little, their only casualties being Lieutenant Preston and a few troopers wounded, and 4 horses killed and 2 wounded. "Pembroke's and Ligonier's," wrote a cavalry officer, who was present at the battle, "are much hurt,—Hawley's more,—ours not a little; the Greys have escaped best, though they took most pains to be demolished."

Had the Allies followed up their success, complete disaster must have overtaken the French army; but, in spite of the advice of Lord Stair, they continued the march to Hanau, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle.

The standard taken by the Scots Greys at Dettingen belonged to the French household troops. It was of white damask, finely embroidered with gold and silver; a thunderbolt in the centre on a blue and white ground, with the motto Sensere Gigantes.

George II. was so pleased with the gallantry of the regiment, that after the battle he nominated the colonel a Knight of the Bath.

The Greys were employed during the campaign of 1744, but did not take part in any important engagement until the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, where their colonel, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Campbell, received his death-wound.¹ Here they also lost 15 men and 25 horses killed; Cornet Glasgo, 11 men, and 33 horses wounded.

The regiment afterwards encamped on the plains of Lessines; whence it marched into East Flanders, and was subsequently stationed on the banks of the canal between Brussels and Ghent.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion of '45, the Greys embarked for England, but the shipping was detained by stress of weather, and the rebellion being soon suppressed, the regiment disembarked and went into quarters on the Dutch frontiers.

In the autumn of 1746, the Scots Greys were engaged at the action of Roucoux (11th October), and lost 2 men and 1 horse killed, 5 men and 6 horses wounded.

At the battle of Val, on the 2nd July 1747, the Greys suffered heavy losses. The French had gained considerable advantage over the British infantry holding the village of Val, and the cavalry of the left wing, under General Sir John Ligonier, were ordered forward.

With Sir John at their head, the Greys led the attack with distinguished gallantry, and overthrowing the enemy's first line, charged onward and put a second line to rout. "Then mixing fiercely with the French cavalry, the dragoons used their broad-swords with terrible effect, and captured several standards. Animated by this tide of success, the Greys continued the pursuit too far, and received a volley from some French infantry posted in a hollow and behind the hedges, which brought down many men and horses, and Sir John Ligonier's horse was shot, and himself afterwards taken prisoner. The Greys and other dragoons turned from pursuing the French cavalry, and fell sword in hand upon the infantry, whom they chased from behind the hedges and hollow ground; but the next moment a new line of combatants appeared: these were, however, attacked and dispersed by the gallant dragoons." ²

In the meanwhile, the French had broken the centre of the Allied forces, and the Duke of Cumberland gave orders for the cavalry to retire; an order which was reluctantly obeyed by the Scots Greys. As the cavalry retreated, the enemy poured down on their rear, and one squadron of the Greys, being thrown in disorder by a party of Dutch dragoons breaking through the ranks, lost its standard. Four standards were, however, captured during the first charge, which the Greys so gallantly led.

In this hotly contested action the Greys lost Cornet Hunt, Qr.-Master Carlisle, and 99 non-commissioned officers and men killed; Lieut.-Col. Macdougall, Captains George Preston and Blair, Lieut. Heron, Cornets Ogilvy, Harrington, Ballantyne and Brown, and 46 non-commissioned officers and men, wounded; Lieutenants Wauchope and Douglas taken prisoners; and 131 horses killed, and 21 wounded. After the action, the army retreated to Maestricht, where it arrived the same evening.

In 1748, a suspension of hostilities took place and on the conclusion of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle (7th October) the regiment returned to England, and was stationed at Leicester, Coventry,

¹ See Appendix I.

² Cannon's Historical Records of the Royal North British Dragoons.

and Warwick; whence it subsequently removed to the south of England. On the 1st July 1751, George II. issued a warrant regulating the clothing, standards, and colours of the British Army, from which we extract the following particulars respecting the uniform of the Royal Scots Greys:—

COATS—Scarlet, double-breasted, without lappels, lined with blue; slit sleeves turned up with blue; the button-holes ornamented with narrow white lace; the buttons flat of white metal, set on two and two; a long slash pocket in each skirt; and a white worsted aiguillette on the right shoulder. WAISTCOATS AND BREECHES—Blue. CAPS—Blue cloth grenadier caps, having on the front the Thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, and motto Nemo me impune lacessit; the flap red, with the White Horse and motto, Nec aspera terrent, over it; back part red, and the turn-up blue, with a Thistle embroidered between the letters II. D; the forage-cap red, turned up with blue, and the rank of the regiment on the little BOOTS-Of jacked leather. CLOAKS-Of scarlet cloth, with a blue collar, and lined with blue shalloon; the buttons set on two and two on white frogs or loops, with a blue stripe down the centre. HORSE FURNITURE—Of blue cloth; the holster-caps and housing having a border of royal lace, with a blue stripe down the middle; the Thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, embroidered on the housing; and on the holster-caps the King's Cypher and Crown with II. D. underneath. GUIDONS-The first or King's guidon, to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the Rose and Thistle conjoined, and Crown over them, with the motto, Dieu et mon Droit, underneath; the White Horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and II. D., in gold characters on a blue ground, in the second and third corners. The second and third guidons to be of blue silk; in the centre, the Thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, and motto, Nemo me impune lacessit; the White Horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments; and II. D., on a red ground, within a small wreath of Roses and Thistles, in the second and third corners.

Officers were distinguished by silver lace; their coats and waistcoats were bound with silver embroidery, and the button-holes worked with silver; across the left shoulder they wore a crimson silk sash. Quarter-masters wore a crimson silk sash round their waists. Sergeants wore silver aiguillettes, and blue and yellow worsted sashes round their waists; their coats were trimmed with narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder straps. Corporals wore white silk aiguillettes, and had narrow silver lace on their cuffs and shoulder straps. Drummers and hautboys wore scarlet coats lined with blue, and ornamented with royal lace; and their waistcoats and breeches were blue.

In 1755, a Light Troop was added to the establishment of the Scot Greys, on the same principle as 1755-1815. the light companies of infantry regiments. In the spring of 1758, this troop, which was commanded by Captain Francis Lindsay, proceeded to Maidenhead, where it joined the light troops of eight other regiments—assembled for the purpose of being instructed in the Prussian exercise, previous to joining an expedition destined to make a descent on the French coast.² Their course of instruction completed, the nine light troops marched to Southsea, and on the 1st June 1758 the expedition set sail, under the military command of Charles, Duke of Marlborough. A landing having been effected in Cancale Bay some nine miles from St. Malo-on the 5th, Marlborough advanced through a woody country on the 7th, and on that evening the Light Dragoons and infantry picquets proceeded to the harbour of

this expedition. The flower of these hussars is the troop commanded by Captain Lindsay, quartered at Maidenhead, where they have been practising the Prussian exercise, and for some days have been digging large trenches and leaping over them, also leaping high hedges with broad ditches on the other side."—Weekly Journal, 23rd May 1758. According to Smollett, Captain Francis Lindsay was mortally wounded in a cavalry skirmish near Cherbourg (Smollett's History of England, vol. v., p. 267). The subalterns of the troop were Lieut. Henry Moore, 25th Dec. 1755; Cornet John Campbell, 26th Dec. 1755.

¹ At what period the regiment adopted the grenadier cap appears to be uncertain. In a series of prints published in 1742, the Greys are depicted as wearing the grenadier cap; and Major Lawrence Archer, in his *British Army*, states that the distinction was granted to the Greys for capturing the colours of the *Régiment du Roi* at Ramilies (1706). Mrs Christian the distinction was granted to the Greys for capturing the colours of the Regiment du Roi at Ramilies (1706). Mrs Christian Davies, the "woman-trooper," in the sketch in Plate III. (which was taken from Remarkable Portraits) is shown as wearing the three-cornered hat common to all British cavalry (horse grenadiers excepted) of that period. Now Mrs Davies enlisted in the Scots Greys about 1702 and served with them as a trooper until 1706, so that, if her uniform is correctly shown, it is evident that the Greys did not wear the grenadier cap prior to the battle of Ramilies; and therefore it is very probable that the distinction was granted to them as a reward for their gallantry at Ramilies. But though the Greys may not have worn the grenadier cap before 1706, it seems pretty certain that the regiment—or at any rate part of it—was otherwise equipped as horse grenadiers from a very early period of its existence (see Foot Note p. 2, and also p. 3).

2 "The nine troops of hussars (light dragoons) belonging to the nine regiments of cavalry are now preparing to go upon this expedition. The flower of these hussars is the troop commanded by Captain Lindsay, quartered at Maidenhead, where

St. Malo, and destroyed a quantity of shipping, magazines, and stores. After this success the British troops re-embarked, and returned to England.

In August the Light Troop formed part of General Bligh's force, which made a descent on Cherbourg, and destroyed the fortifications, shipping, etc. Bligh made a second descent in the Bay of St. Lunaire, but no advantage was gained, and considerable loss was sustained when re-embarking the troops. The expedition then returned to England, and the Light Troop of the Scots Greys was quartered in towns along the coast of Sussex.

While their Light Troop was employed with Marlborough's and Bligh's expeditions, the Scots Greys (who since they returned from the Continent, in 1749, had been quartered in England) were selected to form part of the force sent to assist in delivering Hanover from the power of the French. After a stormy voyage the six troops of the Greys, under Lieut.-Col. George Preston, arrived in Germany about the middle of August 1758, and disembarked near the town of Embden; whence they marched to Coesveldt, where they joined the Duke of Brunswick's army on the 31st. During the campaigns of 1759-'60-'61-'62, the Greys saw much hard service, and suffered severely from the bitter cold winds and snowstorms of winter. They were present at the battles of Bergen and Minden (1759); they greatly distinguished themselves at Warbourg, when the Allies attacked the Chevalier de Muy's position on the 30th June 1760; and on the 22nd August they formed part of a detachment which, under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, crossed the river Dymel, and encountered the rear guard of the French army near Zierenberg, a fortified town near the river Warne. On this occasion two squadrons of the Greys charged and defeated four squadrons of French Dragoons, continuing the pursuit to the gates of Zierenberg. The regiment lost 5 men and 9 horses killed; Lieut.-Col. Preston, 6 men, and 20 horses wounded. A second attack was made on Zierenberg, on the night of the 5th September, when there was some sharp fighting in the streets, and the Greys and other regiments engaged (6th Inniskillings, Bock's Dragoons, and a brigade of infantry), captured 350 prisoners, and two guns. In 1761, the Greys were engaged with the enemy at Kirch-Denkern (15th and 16th July), Foorwhole, and other minor affairs; and during the following year at Groebenstein. The campaign concluded with the capture of Cassel.

In the spring of 1763, a peace having been concluded, the Scots Greys returned to England, and went into quarters at Hertford. Shortly afterwards the Light Troop was disbanded, and eight men per troop were equipped as light dragoons. The regiment marched to Scotland in November, but returned to England in the spring of 1764.

During this year the Greys were ordered to be remounted with *long-tailed* horses. The officers and men were directed to wear epaulettes on the left shoulder, instead of shoulder-knots; the colour of the waistcoats and breeches was changed from *blue* to *white*, button-holes to be plain; the jacked-leather boots were replaced by others of a lighter description; and the silver binding on officers' coats was discontinued. In 1765, drummers—who had been on the establishment of the regiment since its formation—were replaced by trumpeters.

On the 19th December 1768, another Royal Warrant was issued for regulating clothing, etc., and the Greys were ordered to wear black bear-skin caps, with the Thistle within the circle of St. Andrew, and the motto Nemo me impune lacessit on the front.

In May 1773, the Greys were quartered at Greenwich, and on the 22nd of that month the regiment was reviewed by George III. on Blackheath. The King expressed his high approbation of its appearance and discipline, and the journals of the day warmly praised the "martial bearing and correct manœuvring of this gallant old corps."

When the "War of Independence" broke out in 1778, it was not considered advisable to send the Greys, or other heavy dragoon corps, across the Atlantic; but the establishment was augmented by some 250 men and horses, and 48 of these were equipped as light dragoons. The *light* part of the regiment now consisted of 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, and 84 private men; and in April 1779, these light horsemen were incorporated, with detachments from the 7th, 15th, and 16th Dragoons, into a regiment which was numbered the 21st Dragoons.

Another change in the dress of the regiment was made in 1788, when the Greys were ordered to wear their sword-belts across the right shoulder instead of round the waist, with epaulettes on both shoulders instead of only on the left.

It was not until 1793 that the Scots Greys were again called upon to take the field. They had then been on home service for nearly twenty-five years, during which period they were quartered in various parts of England and Scotland. In 1792, the French Republic had, by its decrees of the 19th November and 15th December, openly declared war against all established Governments. Holland was soon attacked; then came the murder of Louis XVI. (20th Jan. 1793), whereupon the French envoy was ordered to leave England, and, on the 3rd February, the Convention declared war against Great Britain. Thus was the country forced into the coalition arrayed against France.

A British-Hanoverian army, under the Duke of York, was now sent to the Netherlands to co-operate with the Allies, and, in July 1793, four troops of Scots Greys were despatched to join the Duke's forces—the other five troops remaining at home.

We have not space to enter into particulars of this almost forgotten campaign, in which the British troops played a comparatively small part, and which ended in Holland being over-run by the French. Suffice it to say, that the Scots Greys were employed during the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk (1793), Landrecies (1794), and took an active part in the action at Tournay, 10th May 1794, when the French troops were defeated, and 13 guns captured. At Tournay, the Greys had 8 men and 15 horses killed; I officer, 2 sergeants, 9 men, and 11 horses wounded. Another action was fought at Tournay on the 22nd May, ending in the repulse of the French, but the Greys were not engaged.

The operations of the British army now became a series of retreats and skirmishes, in which the Greys took part; they also, in common with the rest of the troops, endured the privations and hardships of the march to Bremen, where they arrived early in 1795. The four troops returned home in December, and, in February 1796, joined the remainder of the regiment at Canterbury. On the 23rd June 1796, an order was issued for the Heavy Cavalry to wear a plain cocked hat with a scale loop and a white feather; the sword to be 35 inches in the blade, and carried in a waist-belt instead of a shoulder-belt as heretofore; boots with seams in front, and shod with iron at the heels and nails in the toes; cloaks with sleeves to be worn.

In 1806, two squadrons of the regiment were present at the funeral of Admiral Lord Nelson.

During the next five years the following alterations were made in the dress, establishment, etc. of the Greys: 2—1806. The men's hair, which had been plaited, turned up, and powdered, as grenadiers, was ordered to be cut short. 1809. The ten troop quarter-masters were replaced by a regimental quarter-master, and ten troop sergeant-majors. 1811. The men's coats were made shorter in the skirts, and broad yellow lace, down the front and round the skirts and cuffs, was substituted for the narrow white lace across the breast, arms, and skirts, and leather breeches were replaced by "shag." 1812. Worsted web breeches and grey cloth overalls were introduced, and a valise of scarlet cloth substituted for leathern saddle-bags.

The Greys were not employed during the Peninsular War, but remained in the United Kingdom. In 1814, the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte brought peace to Europe, and there seemed every prospect of a long rest from the horrors of war, when the escape of the exiled Emperor from Elba, in 1815, compelled Great Britain and her Allies to once more marshal their combined forces against him.

As soon as it became known that the French army had deserted Louis XVIII. and restored Bonaparte to the throne, preparations were made by the British Government for renewing the war.

The establishment of the Scots Greys was augmented to ten troops (946 officers and men), six of which were ordered to be held in readiness for immediate service, whilst the other four were marched to Ipswich. A British army was quickly assembled in the Netherlands, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and early in April, the six troops of the Scots Greys, under Lieutenant-Colonel

Digitized by Google

1815-1893.

¹ In the pattern-room at the War Office there is a picture showing the Greys wearing cocked hats. We are not sure whether the cocked hats were worn by the troopers as well as the officers, but they were certainly not in vogue later than 1812 or 1813.

² Want of space prohibits our mentioning all of the frequent reductions and augmentations of the establishment of the Scots Greys. The succession of Colonels is given in Appendix I.

James Inglis Hamilton, embarked for Ostend, whence they proceeded to Denderhautem; here they were brigaded with the 1st Royal and 6th Inniskilling Dragoons—the Brigade (the 2nd or *Union* Brigade) being commanded by Major-General Sir William Ponsonby.

Bonaparte well knew that he had now to face united Europe, and the consequent measures which he took proved that his energy and administrative faculties were as keen as ever. In a few weeks he had got together a well appointed army of 276,000 men, which gave him a disposable effective of 198,000 men to take the field; and, aware it was only by the vigour and rapidity of his movements, and the suddenness of his attacks, that he could hope to check his combined foes, he formed his plans accordingly. The enemies he had first to meet were the Anglo-Belgian and Prussian armies, which were already converging towards the French frontier. Early in June, Wellington found himself at the head of some 105,000 men, with 196 guns; which force was divided into two corps d'armée and a reserve. Ist Corps (Prince of Orange) posted—in continuation of the Prussian line, extending from Liege to Charleroi—around Mons, Enghien, and Nivelles.

2nd Corps (Lord Hill) posted between Nivelles and the Scheldt.

The Reserve, commanded by Wellington in person, covered Brussels, and consisted of the 5th (Picton's) and the 6th (Cole's) divisions; the Nassauers and Brunswickers; and the cavalry, under Lord Uxbridge.

On the night of the 15th June, the Greys were suddenly aroused by the trumpets sounding "boot and saddle," and it was soon known that the French had driven in the Allied outposts, and were advancing along the Brussels road. The regiment quickly assembled, and marched to Quatre Bras, where it arrived about dusk on the 16th, and passed the night in a field close to the main road between Charleroi and Brussels. On the following morning, the army retired, the British cavalry masking the retreat of the artillery and infantry. Having arrived on the high ground in front of the village of Waterloo, the troops made a stand; some sharp firing took place, but ceased at dusk, and the army spent a long, miserable night in the open, exposed to a heavy rain, and without provisions or forage.

The morning of the memorable 18th June broke at last, and Ponsonby's Brigade—the Greys, Royals, and Inniskillings—took post in rear of the left centre of the line, behind Picton's Division.¹

The battle commenced shortly after II A.M., when the French gunners opened fire on the Allied right, and the first onset of the French was made with great spirit and impetuosity. Much hard fighting took place before the Greys and their comrades of the Royals and Inniskillings were ordered to advance.

At length a determined attack was made on that part of the British line. Marcognet's and other French columns, preceded by a cloud of skirmishers, rushed forward; Bylandt's Dutch-Belgians took to their heels; and a most destructive fire was poured into Picton's Division, which scarcely mustered 3000 bayonets. But Pack's Brigade (1st, 42nd, 44th, and 92nd) gave Marcognet's column a volley when within 20 yards, and then charging with the bayonet, sent the Frenchmen reeling back in confusion. At this moment Lord Uxbridge galloped up to the "Union" Brigade, and gave the welcome order to advance.

Having advanced a short distance, the Brigade halted within a hundred yards of the enemy to allow the retiring British infantry to pass through the intervals of squadrons. Then the signal to charge was given, and the three regiments dashed upon the ranks of the enemy.

"Scotland for ever!" shouted the Greys; while the pipers of the 92nd struck up, and many of the Highlanders, breaking from their ranks, seized hold of the Greys' stirrups to keep up with them in the charge. The French soldiers fell by scores beneath the sabres, and many, dropping their arms, threw themselves down, crying for quarter. In this first charge, 2000 prisoners were taken, together with the "Eagle" of the 45th French Infantry. The "Eagle" was captured by Sergeant Charles Ewart of the



¹ The fighting strength of the two armies on the 18th may be reckoned as follows:—

Wellington—49,608 infantry (of whom 24,000 were British and 6000 Germans; his only reliable infantry); 12,402 cavalry; and 5645 artillery. Total, 67,655 men, with 156 guns. Of these, however, 18,000 men were posted at Hal, 10 miles away.

Napoleon—(After allowing for his losses, and for Gerard's corps left at Ligny) 48,950 infantry, 15,785 cavalry; and 7232 artillery. Total 71,947 men, with 246 guns.

The Prussians, who were marching to Wellington's assistance, numbered some 90,000 men of all arms.

In a Prussians, who were marching to Weinington's assistance, numbered some 90,000 men of all arms.

It is asserted by some writers that this incident occurred during the second charge, but after carefully reading several accounts of the part taken by the Greys and 92nd at Waterloo, we cannot help thinking that it was during the first charge.

nts of the part taken by the Greys and 92nd at waterioo, we cannot help thinking that it was during the first charge

Greys, after a desperate combat, in which, after cutting down the officer who carried the "Eagle" he was attacked by a lancer and a foot-soldier, both of whom he slew.1

Following up their advantage, the gallant Greys and Inniskillings galloped onward, and charging right up to Ney's advanced guns they sabred the artillerymen, cut the traces, and hamstrung the horses; thus rendering at least 40 of those field-pieces useless for the rest of the day.

Meanwhile the Royal Dragoons attacked and cut up Allix's division, which was in pursuit of the flying Belgians. But flushed with victory, the "Union" Brigade advanced too far, and Bonaparte, who had been watching their charge with admiration, sent a column of cuirassiers and lancers at them. Compelled to fall back before these fresh antagonists, the tired dragoons and their blown horses suffered heavy losses; their Brigadier, Sir William Ponsonby, and the Brigade-Major, Major Reignolds of the Scots Greys, were killed, and the Brigade was only saved from destruction by Vandeleur's Light (4th) Brigade who came to their assistance.

Having resumed their post in line, the Greys afterwards supported an attack made by the 92nd Highlanders, who, reduced to barely 200 bayonets, charged and broke into the centre of a column nearly 2000 strong, and "being gallantly supported by the Greys captured or destroyed every man."

The Greys again distinguished themselves in the general attack on the French at the close of the day, which completed the victory and nearly annihilated the enemy. After dark the regiment was ordered to halt, and it passed the night on the battle-field.

At Waterloo the Scots Greys lost 7 officers, 6 N.C. officers, 1 trumpeter, 72 privates, and 164 horses killed; I officer, I sergeant, and 16 privates, mortally wounded; 7 officers, 18 N.C. officers, 72 privates, and 60 horses, wounded.³

In recognition of their services during this brief but glorious campaign, the Scots Greys received Royal permission to bear on their guidons the badge of an "EAGLE," and the word "WATERLOO," and the word "WATERLOO" on their grenadier caps.

On the 19th, the regiment marched in pursuit of Bonaparte's flying army, and continued its route almost to the gates of Paris.

The campaign terminated with the capitulation of Paris, the flight of Bonaparte, and the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France.

The remnant of the six troops of the Greys were quartered for some months at Nanterre, near Paris; whence they marched, by way of Rouen and Harfleur, to Calais, and there embarked for England on the 10th January 1816.

¹ For his gallantry at Waterloo, which excited the admiration of the whole army, Sergeant Ewart was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion (22nd February 1816), and on the reduction of this regiment in 1821, he was retired on a pension of 5s. 1od. per day. At a public banquet held at Edinburgh on the first anniversary of Waterloo, Ensign Ewart was amongst the guests, and had the honour of having his health proposed by Sir Walter (then Mr) Scott; which toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr Ewart, who was a native of Kilmarnock, died at Davyhulme, near Manchester, on the 17th March 1846.

Another N.C. officer of the Greys, Sergt.-Major William Crawford, was given a commission after Waterloo. appointed Cornet and Adjt. of the Greys, 17th August 1815; Lieut., 25th June 1819; Paymaster, 24th March 1829. placed on half-pay in 1849.

We must also mention Troop Sergt.-Major William Robertson, a native of Renfrewshire, who was in every charge made by the Greys at Waterloo. He was afterwards Sergt.-Major of the Fifeshire Yeomanry, and died at Kirkcaldy in 1825 Private Thomas Stobo was the oldest soldier in the Greys at Waterloo, and had served at Dunkirk under the Duke of

York. Stobo died in 1852, and his brother was afterwards a Captain in the Greys.

Nor must we forget Sergeant John Weir, who fell mortally wounded on that memorable day. Mauchline, Ayrshire, and joined the Greys in 1798. Being pay-sergeant of his troop, Weir might have been excused going into action, but he begged to be allowed to charge with his comrades. Corporal Scott of the Greys (who lost a leg) stated that when Weir's body was found, his name was written in blood on his forehead; and Scott's opinion was, that his comrade had adopted this mode of insuring the identification of his body, lest it should be imagined that he had disappeared

with the money belonging to his troop.

The martial appearance of the Scots Greys attracted the attention of Bonaparte, who expressed his admiration of the regiment. "What fine troops!" he is said to have exclaimed. "What a pity it is that I shall cut them all to pieces!"

(Mudford.)

3 For names of officers killed and wounded see Appendix III. Amongst the wounded troopers, was one Private Robert Lawrie, of Brevet-Major Poole's troop. A few days before the battle, Lawrie was informed of his father's death, by which he succeeded to a fortune of £12,000. During the battle, he received 18 sabre wounds, inflicted after he was first dismounted, and lying wounded on the ground. Happily, Lawrie recovered and lived to enjoy his inheritance on his return home.

The Waterloo campaign was followed by a long period of home service for the Greys; and we will now pass on to the year 1854, when Russia, seeking in her ambition to overwhelm Turkey, was arrested in her aggression by the united action of England and France.

War was declared against the Czar on the 27th March 1854, and in April a British force embarked for the East.

The Scots Greys had been quartered some time in Nottingham, and had become very popular in that town, when their commanding officer, Colonel Darby Griffith, received orders to hold them in readiness to embark for the seat of war. The final order for their departure arrived on the 2nd July 1854, and the Mayor and other influential inhabitants at once arranged to bid them a public farewell.

Early on Monday the 3rd, the regiment quitted the barracks, and marched to the Exchange, in front of which it was formed up in square. The Mayor and Corporation, with several magistrates and gentlemen of the town and county, then arrived, and the ancient "loving-cup" of the Corporation being handed round, they drank to the health of Colonel Griffith, his officers, and men, wishing them "God-speed," amidst the hearty cheers of the spectators. Other toasts were drunk, and speeches delivered, after which the regiment marched from the town *en route* for Liverpool—the port of embarkation.

In September, the Greys landed in the Crimea, and joining the army at Katcha, a few days after the battle of the Alma, were attached to the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General James Yorke Scarlett. The regiments brigaded with the Greys were their former companions-in-arms, the Royal and Inniskilling Dragoons, and the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards.

During the advance on Sevastopol, the cavalry were several times engaged with the retiring enemy; and on the 26th September, a party of the Greys, dismounting, skirmished through a wood, when some "Russians throwing themselves down and pretending to be dead, rose after they were past and fired on them, for which discreditable ruse they were, as they deserved to be, all put to death." ¹

On the following day the town of Balaclava was occupied by the Allies, and on the 17th October the siege of Sevastopol was commenced.

In the action of Balaclava, on the 25th October, the Scots Greys fully sustained the ancient and heroic character of the regiment. Early on the morning of the 25th, the Russians, under General Liprandi, made an attempt to force the Allied position at Balaclava, and their first attack resulted in the capture of a chain of redoubts on the Causeway Heights.

The Greys were moving to defend Balaclava, when a dense column of Russian cavalry—composed of some of the Czar's corps d'elite, and numbering fully 3000 sabres and lances—appeared over the ridge, and descended into the south valley. After some manœuvring, the Greys wheeled into line. Within 300 yards of the enemy, they halted, and their ranks were dressed as if on parade; then they, and their old Waterloo comrades, the Inniskilling Dragoons, rode straight at the overwhelming mass. The regiment seemed engulphed, but each dragoon cleft his way through the serried ranks of Russians, by sheer resolution and hand-to-hand fighting—many of the Greys cutting right through the column and back again. In the midst of this deadly combat, the Royal Dragoons, and 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, charged boldly at the flanks of the Russians, making the heavy mass waver, and giving a short breathing space to the Greys and Inniskillings.

Then, high above the horrid din, the Adjutant of the regiment (Lieut. Miller) was heard shouting, "Rally—the Greys!" One or two officers, forcing their way to him, aided his endeavours, and the troopers hearing his well-known voice and catching sight of his tall form, conspicuous above the surging throng of combatants, struggled hard to reach him. At length a space was cleared round the gallant officer, and the Greys forming up once more, again attacked the Russian horsemen.

At this moment, a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons appeared on the scene, and charging in on the left of the Russians drove them from the field.

"Greys! gallant Greys!" cried Sir Colin Campbell, uncovering, as he rode up, a little later on, "I am sixty-one years old, and if I were young again, I should be proud to serve in your ranks!" Notwith-

1 Hamley's Campaign of Sevastopol.

standing the desperate fighting, the loss sustained by the Heavy Brigade was comparatively slight; the Russian casualties were estimated at 500.

The Greys had 2 men (Corporal A. P. Clifford and Private H. Campbell) and 14 horses killed; Colonel Darby Griffith, Captain G. C. Clark, and Cornets L. Prendergast and H. E. Handley, 5 sergeants, and 48 men, wounded.1

The Scots Greys remained in the Crimea until the termination of the war, and shared in the hardships and privations which the British troops suffered during the terrible winter of 1854-55. They lost many men by disease, and but a remnant of those gallant fellows who marched from Nottingham, so full of life and spirit, were with the regiment when it returned to England in July 1856.2

Since their return from the Crimea, the Scots Greys, as a regiment, have seen no active or foreign service; but in 1884-85, a detachment—consisting of Capt. Hippisley, Lieut. Wolfe, and 44 N.C. officers and men—proceeded to Egypt, as part of the Camel Corps, which performed the desert march, fought at the battle of Abu Klea, and reached the Upper Nile too late to rescue General Gordon. At Abu Klea (17th January 1885) the Greys' detachment had Lieut. Wolfe and 11 men killed; and 1 man wounded (died of his wounds). Three men died of disease during the campaign. Lieut. Wolff was replaced by Lieut. Middleton.³ Brevet-Majors James and Littledale also served in Egypt.⁴

The Greys and 1st Royal Dragoons are the only remaining regiments of the old "Heavy Cavalry Brigade," which only go abroad in time of war. This privilege the Greys have enjoyed ever since they were raised; and it enables them to enlist men who would be too tall and heavy for the Indian troophorses.

The regiment is at the present time on the strong establishment, and numbers 682 of all ranks, with 410 troop-horses.

In closing this brief record of the Royal Scots Greys, we must remark on the almost unbroken success which has attended its arms, from its formation to the present day—a period of 214 years. In the numerous campaigns in which the Greys have been engaged, we can scarcely find a single instance when the regiment was broken, or compelled to retreat for its own sake; and only once (at Val) did it lose a standard.

In camp or quarters, in peace or war, the Royal Scots Greys have always maintained their glorious reputation, and nobly proved their right to the proud motto,

"SECOND TO NONE."

¹ See Appendices I. and IV.

² The strength of the Scots Greys on embarkation for the Crimea was 18 officers, and 299 N.C. officers and men; and while serving in the Crimea they received reinforcements amounting to 10 officers and 272 N.C. officers and men. Of these 2 officers (Capts. Toosey Williams and William Boyd) and 89 N.C. officers and men died in the East; 11 officers and 75 N.C. officers and men were invalided home; and 2 men deserted.

3 4 See Appendix V.

SUMMARY OF THE SERVICES, MOVEMENTS, ETC., OF THE 2ND DRAGOONS—THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS—1678-1893.

SUMMARY OF THE SERVICES, MOVEMENTS, ETC., OF THE 2ND DRAGOONS—THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS—1678-1893.

1678-Three Independent Troops of Scots Dragoons raised. 1679-80-Actions at Drumclog, Bothwell Bridge, and Ayie Moss. 1681-Constituted the "Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons." 1681-88. Employed against the Nonconformists in Scotland; Argyle's Rebellion—skirmish at Stone-dyke Park; Mommouth's defender—cross the Border, but return on receiving news of Mommouth's defender of the Royal Redellion—skirmish at Stone-dyke Park; Mommouth's defender of the Royal Redellion—skirmish at Stone-dyke Park; Mommouth's defender of the Royal Redellion—skirmish at Stone-dyke Park; Mommouth's defender of the Royal Redellion—skirmish at Stone-dyke Park; Mommouth's defender of the Royal Redellion of Royal Redellion Redellio

Private Field Officer Sergeant

Private

Captain Trumpeter

1893 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Review Order

> 1893 Private Marching Order



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATION

- I. SUCCESSION OF COLONELS. 1681 TO 1893.
- II. LIST OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS. 1681 TO 1893.
- III. LIST OF OFFICERS WHO SERVED AT WATERLOO. 1815.
- IV. (A). LIST OF OFFICERS WHO ACCOMPANIED THE REGIMENT TO THE CRIMEA, 25TH JULY 1854.
 - (B). LIST OF OFFICERS IN 1856; THE YEAR IN WHICH THE REGIMENT RETURNED FROM
 - (c). RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, LEGION OF HONOUR, AND FRENCH WAR MEDAL.
- V. LIST OF OFFICERS, APRIL 1893.



THOMAS DALZIEL. Appointed 25th November 1681.

Thomas Dalziel, of Binns, was an officer in the Scots forces in the reign of Charles I. He served at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and was taken prisoner. Escaping from the Tower of London, in disguise, he proceeded to Russia, was given a commission in the Czar's army, and served against the Tartars. After the Restoration, Dalziel quitted the Russian service, and returning to Scotland, was appointed Captain of an independent troop of horse; Colonel of a regiment of foot; and a Lieut.-General in the Scots army. He commanded the Royal forces at the battle of Pentland Hill. On the reduction of the army in 1667, his troop of horse and regiment of foot were disbanded, and his commission as Lieut.-General rescinded. He was subsequently appointed to the command of an independent troop of Scots Dragoons, and when the Presbyterians took up arms in 1679, he was appointed second-in-command to the Duke of Monmouth (see pp. 1-3). Lieut.-General Dalziel was afterwards appointed Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, when his conduct, while it rendered him odious to the unfortunate Covernanters, caused him to be highly esteemed at Court. In 1681, he was appointed Colonel of the unfortunate Covenanters, caused him to be highly esteemed at Court. In 1681, he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Scots Dragoons, and he held the Colonelcy until his death in October 1685.

Lord CHARLES MURRAY. Appointed 6th November 1685.

Lord Charles Murray, second son of John, 1st Marquis of Athole, was appointed Captain of an independent troop of Scots Dragoons in 1678. In 1681, his troop was incorporated in the Royal Scots Dragoons, of which regiment Lord Charles was appointed Lieut.-Colonel. After the death of General Dalziel, James II. conferred the Colonelcy of the Royal Scots Dragoons on Lord Charles; and in August 1686, created him Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Lord Murray of Blair.

At the Revolution of 1688, Lord Dunmore adhered to King James, and was consequently removed from his command (see pp. 3-5). In 1692, his Lordship was imprisoned on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to restore James II., but was afterwards released. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was appointed Master of the Horse, and Governor of Blackness Castle. He died in 1710 (see Appendix II.).

Sir THOMAS LIVINGSTONE. Appointed 31st December 1688.

This officer was for many years in the service of the States General of Holland. He commanded a regiment of foot under the Prince of Orange in the expedition to England in 1688, and, on the removal of Lord Dunmore, was appointed Colonel of the Royal Scots Dragoons (see p. 5). In 1696, he was promoted Major-General, and created Viscount Teviot. Lord Teviot commanded a brigade in the Netherlands in 1697, and was promoted Lieut.-General in 1703. In 1704, he disposed of his regiment to Lord John Hay. Lord Teviot died in London in January 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

Lord JOHN HAY. Appointed 7th April 1704.

Lord John Hay, son of John, 2nd Marquis of Tweeddale, served for many years in the Royal Scots Dragoons, and, as Lieut.-Colonel, commanded that regiment on foreign service in 1702-3. In 1704, he purchased the Colonelcy of the Royal Scots Dragoons, and was appointed a Brigadier-General. He greatly distinguished himself on several occasions, particularly at Schellenburg and Ramilies. Lord John died of a fever at Courtray on the 25th August 1706 (see pp. 7 and 8, and Appendix II.).

JOHN, Viscount DALRYMPLE. Appointed 24th August 1706.

In, Viscount Dalrymple, son of the 1st Earl of Stair (whom he succeeded in 1707), served as a volunteer with the 26th Cameronians at the battle of Steenkirk in 1692. Immediately after the decease of William III., Lord John was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Scots Foot Guards. He served as A.D.C. to Marlborough during the campaign of 1702; in the following year was appointed Colonel of a Dutch regiment, and in 1706 exchanged to the 26th Cameronians. He served as Brigadier-General at the battle of Ramilies, and on the death of Lord John Hay, was appointed Colonel of the Scots Greys. In 1708, Lord Stair commanded a brigade at Oudenarde, and was appointed Major-General, 1st Jan. 1709; Lieutt-General, 1st Jan. 1710; General, 5th April 1712; Colonel 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 4th March 1715; re-appointed, 25th April 1743; Commander-in-Chief of Troops in Flanders, Governor of Minorca, and Field-Marshal of the Forces, 1742; Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain, 1744; Colonel, Scots Greys (re-appointed), 28th May 1745; General of the Marine Forces, 1746. During the early part of the campaign in 1743, Lord Stair commanded the British troops on the Continent, and also commanded, under George II., at the battle of Dettingen. He was Envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Poland, 1709-10; Ambassador-extraordinary to the Court of France, 1715-20; Vice-Admiral of Scotland, 1729-33; and Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of Holland, 1742-43. The Earl of Stair died in 1747. John, Viscount Dalrymple, son of the 1st Earl of Stair (whom he succeeded in 1707), served as a volunteer with the 26th died in 1747.

(In Cannon's Records this officer is described as "Lord John Dalrymple," and in the "Succession of Colonels" in

the Army Lists as "Earl of Stair" during both periods of his colonelcy.)

DAVID, Earl of PORTMORE, K.T. Appointed 21st April 1714.

Sir David Colyear, afterwards 1st Earl of Portmore, served as volunteer in Holland, under the States General, and David Colyear, afterwards 1st Earl of Portmore, served as volunteer in Holland, under the States General, and was subsequently appointed to the command of a Scots regiment, with which he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England in 1688. In 1789-90, he served in Ireland, and afterwards in Flanders, where he acquired a high reputation, and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1699, Sir David was created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Portmore and Blackness; and in 1703 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Portmore. Lord Portmore accompanied Ormond's expedition to Cadiz in 1702, and was promoted Lieut-General in 1703; when he was appointed Colonel of the Queen Dowager's Regiment of Foot. Subsequently he was Commander-in-Chief in Scotland. He commanded the British troops in Portugal during the campaigns of 1710-11, and in the latter year was promoted to the rank of General. In 1712, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and invested with the Order of the Thistle. In 1713, he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel Scots Greys in 1714. When the Spaniards besieged Gibraltar in 1727, he proceeded there to take command of the garrison. Lord Portmore died in 1730. garrison. Lord Portmore died in 1730.

Hon. Sir James Campbell of Lawers, K.B. Appointed 15th February 1717.

Third and youngest son of James, 2nd Earl of Loudon. Captain Scots Greys, 25th Feb. 1702. He served with the Greys on the Continent in the reign of Queen Anne, and having greatly distinguished himself on several occasions, especially at Malplaquet, was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment. His subsequent commissions were: Brevet-Colonel, 15th Nov. 1711; Colonel 9th Foot, July 1715; Colonel Scots Greys, 15th Feb. 1717; Brigadier-General, 1735; Major-General, 1739; Lieut.-General, 18th Feb. 1742. Lieut.-General Campbell was conspicuous for his gallantry at Dettingen, and immediately after the battle was created a Knight of the Bath. He commanded the British Horse at Fontenoy, where he had his leg shot off, and died of his wounds shortly afterwards.

(In Cannon's *Records*, and in the "Succession of Colonels" in the Army Lists, this officer is simply described as "Sir James Campbell, K.B.")

JOHN, Earl of STAIR. Re-appointed 28th May 1745. (See JOHN, Viscount DALRYMPLE.)

JOHN, Earl of CRAWFORD and LINDSAY. Appointed 28th May 1747.

John, 20th Earl of Crawford, 4th Earl of Lindsay, and 13th Lord Lindsay of the Byres. Born, 1702. Elected a Representative Peer of Scotland, 1732. Captain Scots Greys, 1726, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 1732; Captain-Lieutenant 1st Foot Guards, 1734; Captain and Lieut-Colonel 3rd Foot Guards, 1734; Colonel 43rd (42nd) Highland Regiment, 25th Oct. 1739. Removed to 2nd Troop (Scots) Horse Grenadier Guards, 25th Dec. 1740; 4th Troop (Scots) Life Guards (Gold Stick), 1743. Colonel 25th Foot, Dec. 1746; Colonel Scots Greys, 28th

Lord Crawford commanded the Brigade of Life Guards and Horse Grenadier Guards at Dettingen in 1743; and at Fontenoy in 1745, on both of which occasions he displayed great judgment and courage. In 1745-46, he commanded the forces which held the Lowlands in tranquillity, while the Duke of Cumberland operated in the north of Scotland; he also commanded a cavalry brigade at the battle of Roucoux, 11th Oct. 1746, and in the

Netherlands, 1747-48.

Desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of his profession, Lord Crawford joined the Imperial Army on the Rhine in 1735, as a volunteer, and was present at the battle of Claussen. In 1738, he served under Marshal Munich against the Turks. He afterwards joined the Imperialists near Belgrade, and fought at the battle of Kratzka, 22nd July 1739, when he received a severe wound, from which he never entirely recovered. Lord Crawford died in London on the 25th Dec. 1749.

JOHN, Earl of ROTHES, K.T. Appointed 18th January 1750.

John, Lord Lesley, succeeded his father as 8th Earl of Rothes in 1722. Captain of a troop of Dragoons, 1715; Captain Foot Guards, 1717; Lieut.-Col. 21st Foot, 1719; Colonel 25th Foot, May 1732; Brig.-General, 1739; Major-General, 1st Jan. 1743, Colonel Scots Horse Grenadier Guards, April 1745; Colonel 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 29th May 1745; Lieut.-General, 1747; Colonel Scots Greys, 18th Jan. 1750; Colonel 3rd Scots Foot Guards, April 1752; General, 1765.

Lord Rothes served in Flanders, under the Earl of Stair, in 1742, and was present at the battle of Dettingen in 1743.

He commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Roucoux in 1746.

In 1722, Lord Rothes was appointed Governor of Stirling Castle; and of Duncannon Fort in 1751, and in the same year he was a Lieut.-General on the staff in Ireland. In 1765, he was created a Knight of the Thistle. Lord Rothes died on the 10th December 1767.

JOHN CAMPBELL. Appointed 29th April 1752.

Son of the Hon. John Campbell of Mamore, and grandson of Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll. Lieut.-Col., 1712: Colonel 39th Foot, June 1737; Colonel 21st Foot, 1738; Major-General, 1744; Lieut.-General, 1747; Colonel

Scots Greys, 29th April 1752

This officer served as A.D.C. to the Duke of Argyll during the Rebellion of 1715-16. He commanded a brigade at Dettingen, and also during the '45 Rebellion. Succeeded his cousin as 4th Duke of Argyll, 1761. He was appointed Governor of Limerick in 1761, and in 1765 the Order of the Thistle was conferred upon him. Before succeeding to the Dukedom, General Campbell was M.P. for Buteshire, for the Elgin Burghs, and for Dunbartonshire.

His Grace died on the 9th November 1770, age 77.

WILLIAM, Earl of PANMURE. Appointed 10th November 1770.

Third son of the Hon. Harrie Maule of Kellie, and grandson of George, 2nd Earl of Panmure. Was created 1st Earl of Panmure of Forth, and Viscount Whitchurch, 6th April 1743. Capt. Scots Foot Guards, 1737; Major, 1745; Colonel 25th Foot, 1st Dec. 1747; Colonel 21st Foot, 1752; Maj.-General, 1755; Lieut.-General, 1758; General, 1770; Colonel Scots Greys, 10th Nov. 1770.

Lord Panmure served at Dettingen and Fontenoy; and in 1756 was appointed second-in-command at Gibraltar. He

died on the 4th Jan. 1782.

GEORGE PRESTON. Appointed 18th April 1782.

According to James Grant, this gallant old officer enlisted in the Scots Greys during the reign of Queen Anne, and served through every grade—non-commissioned and commissioned—until he obtained the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment on the 25th Feb. 1757. He commanded the Greys during the Seven Years' War, and was gazetted Brevet-Colonel in 1762. On the 2nd Nov. 1770, he obtained the Colonelcy of the 17th Light Dragoons; was promoted Major-General in 1772, and Lieut.-General in 1777. In 1782, General Preston was appointed Colonel of the Scots Greys, whom he had so often led to battle and to victory, and amongst whom he had passed the best part of his life.

General Preston died at Bath in 1785.

JAMES JOHNSTON. Appointed 4th February 1785.

Major Royal Horse Guards, 29th Nov. 1750; Lieut.-Col., 17th Dec. 1754; Colonel 1st Irish Horse (4th Dragoon Guards), 3rd Aug. 1762; Maj.-Gen., 3oth April 1770; Colonel 11th Dragoons, 1775; Lieut.-General, 1777; Colonel Scots Greys, 4th Feb. 1785.

General Johnston commenced his military career in the Royal Horse Guards, and served with that regiment at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and commanded it in Germany during the Seven Years' War. He died on the 24th

Nov. 1795.

ARCHIBALD, Earl of EGLINTON. Appointed 2nd December 1795.

Archibald Montgomery succeeded his brother, 11th Earl of Eglinton, in 1769. Major 36th Foot, 1751; Lieut.-Col.-Commandant 77th Highlanders (which regiment he raised, and which was disbanded in 1763), 4th Jan. 1757; Colonel 51st Foot, 1767; Maj.-General, 1772; Lieut.-General, 1777; General, Oct. 1793 (in which year he raised a regiment of Fencibles); Colonel Scots Greys, 2nd Dec. 1795.

Col. Montgomery proceeded with the 77th Highlanders to America in 1758, and served with the expedition against Fort du Quèsne; he also commanded the troops sent against the Cherokees, and defeated them at Estatoe, at Etchöey (1760), and at War-woman's Creek (1761). In 1764 he was appointed Governor of Dunbarton Castle, and in 1782, of Edinburgh Castle. Lord Eglinton died on the 30th Oct. 1796.

Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.B. Appointed 2nd November 1796.

Ralph Abercromby, eldest son of George Abercromby of Tullibody, Clackmannanshire. Born in October 1734, and educated at Alloa, Rugby, and Edinburgh University. Cornet 3rd Dragoon Guards, 1756; Capt. 3rd Horse (6th Dragoon Guards), 1762; Lieut.-Col., 1773; Colonel, 1780; Colonel 103rd King's Irish Infantry (disbanded 1783), 1781; Maj.-General, 1787; Colonel 69th Foot, Sept. 1790; Colonel 6th Foot, 1792; Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards, 1795; Colonel Scots Greys, 2nd Nov. 1796; Lieut.-General, 1797.

Guards, 1795; Colonel Scots Greys, 2nd Nov. 1796; Lieut.-General, 1797.

Ralph Abercromby served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards during the Seven Years' War. In 1793-94, he served (with the local rank of Lieut.-General) under the Duke of York in Flanders, and was several times mentioned in despatches. In 1796, Sir Ralph went out in command of an expedition to complete the deliverance of the French West India Islands from the power of the Republican Government, and to punish the insurgents in St. Vincent and Granada. In this service he was highly successful, and on his return home he was appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, and of Forts George and Augustus; he was also appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and afterwards in Scotland. In 1799, he served in Holland, and was in command of the troops, until the arrival of the Duke of York, when he took command of a division. He commanded an expedition sent into the Mediterranean in 1800, and captured Malta; and in the following year, he commanded the British troops which expelled the French "Army of the East" from Egypt. The success of this brilliant undertaking was sadly clouded by the death of Sir Ralph, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Alexandria, 21st March 1801, and expired on board the Foudroyant on the 28th. Thus fell one of the most gallant soldiers 21st March 1801, and expired on board the Foudroyant on the 28th. Thus fell one of the most gallant soldiers and honourable men whose lives have been recorded in military history.

Sir Ralph's remains were taken to Malta, and were placed in a vault in the bastion of St. John, at Fort St. Elmo, on

the 20th April 1801, with the full military honours due to an officer of his rank.

Sir David Dundas, G.C.B. Appointed 16th May 1801.

Gent. Cadet R.M. Academy, Woolwich, 1750; Lieut.-Fireworker Royal Artillery, 1754; Practitioner-Engineer, 1755; Lieut. 56th Foot, 1756; Capt. Elliot's Light Horse (15th Hussars), 1759; Major, 1770; Lieut.-Col. 12th Light Dragoons, 1775; Brevet-Col., 1781; Lieut.-Col. 2nd Irish Horse (5th Dragoon Guards), 1782; Maj.-General, 1790; Colonel 22nd Foot, 1791; Colonel 7th Dragoons, 1795; Lieut.-Gen., 1797; Colonel Scots Greys, 16th May 1801; General, 1802; Commander-int-Dragoon Charles 1814 Army, 8th March 1809 to 25th May 1811; Colonel-in-Chief 95th Rifles, 1809; Colonel 1st Dragoon Guards, 1813.

From the earliest days of his military career, this distinguished officer devoted himself to the study of the profession of arms in all its branches, and became eminent for his knowledge of the principles of military tactics. When only 15 years of age, he was employed as an assistant in the survey of Scotland, under his uncle, Colonel Watson, an engineer officer on the Q.-M.-General's staff. In 1758, Mr Dundas accompanied the expedition to the coast of France, as A.-Q.-M.-General. In 1760-61, he commanded a troop of Elliot's Light Horse (15th Lt. Drs.) in Germany, and in the following summer was A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Elliot during the Cuban expedition. In 1778, he was appointed Q.-M.-Gen. in Ireland. In 1788, Colonel Dundas published his work on the principles of military movements (which became the basis of the Regulations for Field Exercises), and was appointed Adj.-General in Ireland, for the purpose of introducing his system of tactics into the army in that country. During the "Wars of the Revolution," 1793-1803, he was constantly employed, and saw much active service on the Continent, under the Duke of York who highly commended him in his despatches. When Bonaparte threatened to invade England, General Dundas was placed in command of the troops in the Southern District. In 1804, he was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and a Knight of the Bath. He was also a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and a commissioner of the Royal Military College. After nearly 70 years' service, General Dundas died in 1820.

WILLIAM JOHN, Marquis of LOTHIAN, K.T. Appointed 27th January 1813.

William John Kerr, Earl of Ancrum, succeeded his father as 5th Marquis of Lothian in 1775. Born, 13th March 1737. Cornet 11th Dragoons, 1754; and was successively Lieutenant and Captain in that (his father's) regiment; and subsequently Captain in the 5th, and Major in the 18th Dragoons; Lieut.-Col. 12th Dragoons, 1760; and afterwards Lieut.-Col. Scots Horse Grenadier Guards; Colonel 1st Troop of Life Guards, 1777; Colonel 1st Regt. of Life Guards, 1788; Colonel 11th Dragoons, 1798; Colonel Scots Greys, 27th Jan. 1813; Maj.-General, 29th Aug. 1777; Lieut.-General, 20th Nov. 1782; General, 3rd May 1796. The Marquis of Lothian died in 1815.

Sir JAMES STEUART, Bart., G.C.H. Appointed 12th January 1815.

Sir James Steuart of Coltness. Born in 1744. Cornet 1st Royal Dragoons, 1761; Capt. 105th Queen's Royal Highlanders (disbanded 1764), 1763; Capt. 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, 1766; Major 13th Dragoons, 1772; Major 1st Irish Horse (4th Dragoon Guards), 1775; Lieut. - Col. 13th Light Dragoons, 1776; Brevet - Col., 1782; Colonel 12th Light Dragoons, 1791; Maj.-General, 1793; Lieut.-General, 1798; General, 1803; Colonel Scots Greys, 12th January 1815.

Sir James Steuart served with the Royal Dragoons in Germany during the campaigns of 1761-62, and was present at the battles of Kirch Denkern, and Groebenstein. In 1769, he was appointed A.D.C. to Lord Townshend, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1788, he was placed in command of detachments from several cavalry regiments, assembled in Dublin for the purpose of instruction in the improved field movements, etc. In 1793, Sir James was placed on the staff in Scotland, and appointed to superintend the formation and discipline of the Fencible Cavalry in that country. In the autumn of 1797, he was given the command of the southern district in Ireland, with the local rank of Lieut.-General, and by his firmness and tact, no less than by his excellent arrangements, his district, during the Rebellion of 1798, was preserved in a state of tranquillity not known in any other part of Ireland. After the suppression of the Rebellion, he resigned his command, and practically retired into private life.

For several years Sir James bore the surname of Denham, but afterwards discontinued it. He lived to be the oldest General in the British army, and died at Cheltenham on the 5th August 1839, in the 96th year of his age.

Sir WILLIAM KEIR GRANT, K.C.B., G.C.H. Appointed 25th August 1839.

William Grant Keir (assumed the name of Keir Grant between 1820 and 1824) was a son of Archibald Keir, Esq., H.E.I C.S. Cornet 15th Light Dragoons, 1790; Lieut., 1791; Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, 1794; Major, 1796; Lieut.-Col. 22nd Dragoons, 1800; Colonel, 1810; Maj.-General, 1813; Lieut.-General, 1825; Colonel Scots Greys, 25th Aug. 1839; General, 1841.

This distinguished officer served in Flanders with the 15th Light Dragoons in 1793, and was one of the eight officers of that regiment who received the *Order of Maria Theresa* for saving the Emperor of Germany from being captured by the French in 1794. He served with the 6th Dragoon Guards during the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and joining the Austro-Russian army in Italy in 1799, took part in the campaigns of 1799, 1800, and 1801.

and joining the Austro-Russian army in Italy in 1799, took part in the campaigns of 1799, 1800, and 1801.

From November 1803 to May 1806, Colonel Keir served as A.D.C. to Lord Moira. In 1806, he was appointed Adj.-General to H.M. Forces in India, where he served for 15 years—six as Adj.-General, and nine as a Maj.-General on the staff. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1822, and G.C.H. in 1835. Sir William Grant was also a Baron of Austria, a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, and a Grand Cross of the Lion and Sun of Persia. He died in London, on the 7th May 1851, aged 80.

ARCHIBALD MONEY, C.B., K.C. Appointed 28th May 1851.

Cornet 11th Dragoons, 1794; Lieut., 1794; Capt., 1800; Major, 1809; Brevet-Lieut.-Col., 1814; Colonel, 1837; Maj.-Gen., 1846; Lieut.-Gen., 1854; Colonel Scots Greys, 28th May 1851.

Maj.-Gen., 1846; Lieut.-Gen., 1854; Colonel Scots Greys, 28th May 1851.

Lieut.-General Money served twenty-five years in the 11th Dragoons—in Flanders and Holland; in the expedition to Cadiz; Egypt, 1801 (medal); and during the Peninsular campaigns of 1811-12 (medal with clasp for Salamanca). He was with the 11th at the battle of Waterloo, and commanded the regiment at the close of the day (Bt.-Lieut.-Col. and C.B.).

General Money died at Crown Point, Trowse, Norfolk, on the 25th Aug. 1858.

ARTHUR W. M., Lord SANDYS. Appointed 14th September 1858.

The Right Hon. Lord Sandys of Ombersley, second son of the 2nd Marquis of Downshire, by Mary, Baroness of Sandys. Succeeded to the Barony in 1836. Cornet 10th Dragoons, 1809; Lieut., 1810; Capt., 1813; Brevet-Major, 1815; Capt. Scots Greys, 19th Sept. 1816; Brevet-Lieut.-Col., 1819; Lieut.-Col. Scots Greys, 23rd March 1832; Col., 1837; Maj.-Gen., 1846; Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards, 1853; Lieut.-Gen., 1854; Colonel Scots Greys, 14th Sept. 1858.

Lord Sandy's (then Lord Arthur Hill) served with the 10th Hussars in the Peninsula in 1812 (medal and clasp for Vittoria); also as A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo (medal). He commanded the Scots Greys

from 1832 to 1837.

Lord Sandys died at Oinbersley Court, Worcestershire, on 17th July 1860, aged 68.

Sir ALEXANDER KENNEDY CLARKE-KENNEDY, K.C.B., K.H. Appointed 17th July 1860.

Sir A. K. Clarke-Kennedy, of Knockgray, Kirkcudbrightshire; son of John Clarke of Nunland, and grandson of Alexander Kennedy of Knockgray. Born, 1782. Cornet 1st Royal Dragoons, 1802; Lieut., 1804; Capt., 1810; Major, 1825; Lieut.-Col., 1830; Col., 1841; Maj.-Gen., 1854; Lieut.-Gen., 1860; Colonel Scots Greys, 17th

This officer served in the Peninsula with the Royal Dragoons from Sept. 1809 to Oct. 1813, and was engaged at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor (horse killed by a shell), and Vittoria, besides many minor actions, skirmishes, and affairs of outposts (war medal with two clasps). At the battle of Waterloo he received two wounds and had two horses killed under him. Whilst leading his squadron against D'Erlon's corps, he captured the "Eagle" of the 105th French Infantry.1

Sir Alexander was for some time A.D.C. to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. He died in London in January 1864.

Sir JOHN BLOOMFIELD GOUGH, G.C.B. Appointed 31st January 1864.

Son of the Very Rev. S. B. Gough, Dean of Derry, and nephew of the 1st Viscount Gough. Ens. 22nd Foot, 1820; Lieut., 1825; Capt. (unattached), 1826; 23rd Foot, 1827; 3rd Light Dragoons, 1837; Half-pay, 1853; Brev.-Major, 1841; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 1842; Brev.-Col., 1850; Maj.-Gen., 1855; Lieut.-Gen., 1862; General, 1871; Colonel Scots Greys, 31st January 1864; Retired List, 1877.

General Gough served as D.-Q.-M.-General in China in 1840-42, and was present at almost every engagement during the expedition (medal, Brevet-Major and Lieut.-Col., and C.B.). He served in Gwalior campaign of 1843-44, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore (medal). In 1845-46, he commanded the 2nd Cavalry Brigade at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and officiated as Q.-M.-General at the battle of Sobraon, where he was severely wounded (medal and clasps). He also served as Q.-M.-General in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat (medal and clasps, Brevet of Colonel, and appointed Oueen's A.D.C.). Oueen's A.D.C.).

Sir John Gough died in 1891.

GEORGE CALVERT CLARKE, C.B. Appointed 23rd September 1891.

Born 23rd July 1814. Ens. 89th Foot, 30th May 1834; Lieut., 7th October 1836; Capt., 20th Sept. 1839; Scots Greys, 28th March 1845; Major, 26th Feb. 1858; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 12th Dec. 1854; Scots Greys, 31st March 1866; Half-pay, 3rd Feb. 1869; Brev.-Colonel, 23rd April 1860; Maj.-Gen., 6th March 1868; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Oct. 1877; Colonel 6th Dragoon Guards, 4th Oct. 1880; Colonel Scots Greys, 23rd Sept. 1891; Honorary General, 1st July 1881.

General Clarke served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea in 1854-55, including the affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaclava (wounded), Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and the siege and fall of Sevastopol (medal with 3 clasps, Brev.-Lieut.-Col., Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). See p. 18.

1 We have taken Sir A. Clarke-Kennedy's war services from Hart's Annual Army List, but we must mention (which Hart does not) that the honour of having captured the "Eagle" of the 105th French Infantry at Waterloo, was claimed by Copporal Stiles of the Royal Diagoom. In Dalton's Waterloo, Roll Cult, the Copporal's claim is mentioned (and also Sir A. Clarke-Kennedy's), and a copy of a letter from him to Lieut. Gunning of the Royal Diagooms, requesting that officer to bear witness to the truth of his claim, is given. Stiles was rewarded with an Ensigncy in the 6th West India Regiment.



NAMES.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.	Remarks,
Lord Charles Murray Sir James Turner John Wedderhurne of Gosford	26th November 1681. 1683.	sion of Colonels).
George Ratrie	1686.	Educes son of Sir Feder wedgerburne of Gosford. Died during his father's lifetime,
William Livingstone Sir William Douglas	1688. 1st April 1692.	This officer is alluded to in Capt. Creichton's Memoirs as "my lord Kilsythe" (see p. 5). In Douglas's Peerage of Scolland, there is no mention made of Lord Kilsythe having served in the Scots Dragoons; but that nobleman was imprisoned for some time, and subsequently fied the country. Cannon mentions "LieutCol. William Livingstone" amongst the officers of the Scots Dragoons who were imprisoned in 1691, for giving information to Lord Dundee.
John Hay. Robert Preston	1st April 1694. April 1704.	Afterwards Lord John Hay. Capt. Royal Scots Dragoons, 1st April 1692; Major, 8th Sept. 1692; LieutCol., 1st April 1694. See Appendix 1., and pp. 7 and 8. Capt. Royal Scots Dragoons, 8th Sept. 1692; Major, 1st April 1794; LieutCol., April 1704. This officer served with regiment on the Continent from 1702 to 1705. He was present at the barilles (Pitgadiet), and is mentioned in the life of Christian Davies, the "woman-trooper," as one of the officers who particularly befriended her; indeed, before the discovery of her sex, she was known as "Presents in metry discovery," as one of the officers
Andrew Agnew Hon. James Campbell Hon. Charles Cathcart	1705. 1709. 1715.	See Appendix I. (Sir James Campbell, K.B.). Son of Alan, 7th Lord Cathcart, whom he succeeded (as 8th Baron) in 1732. Commenced his military career at the age of 17, and in 1704 commanded a company of Mascartury's Regiment on the frontiers of Holland. In 1706 he commanded a troop of the Royal Scots Dragoons, and was present at the battle of Ramillies. In 1707 he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Earl of Stair, and saw much service with the army under Mariborongh. In 1709 he obtained his majority in the Scots Greys, and a few years afterwards the command of the regimen. In the rebellion of 1715, Colonel Cathcart was actively employed against the Jacobites, lat Alan 1731; 7th Horse (6th Dragoon Guards -the Carabinies), 7th Aug. 1733; Brigadier-Genral, 1733; Major Gen., 1733; Major Gen., 1733; Major Gen., 1733; Major Gen., 1734. In 1740 Lord Cathcart was appointed Commander-in-Chief in America, but died on the vorge, 124b he was buried on the beach in Runerts.
Sir Robert Hay, Bart. Sir Thomas Hay of Alderstone	27th May 1717. 27th May 1742.	Day, Dollinick, where a monition was erected to his memory. Son of Sir James Hay of Linplum. Retired in 1742, and died at Linplum, 20th Dec. 1751, in the 79th year of his age. 2nd Baronet. Died at Alderstone, 26th Nov. 1769.
George MacDougall John Forbes George Preston	2/11 May 1/45. 3rd February 1746. 29th November 1750. 25th February 1757.	Ketred, 3rd Feb. 1746. Major Soots Greys, 1745; LieutCol., 1747. Wounded at the battle of Val (see p. 11). Retired, 29th Nov. 1756. LieutCol. Army, 24th Dec. 1745; Soots Greys, 29th Nov. 1750; Colonel 17th Foot, 25th Feb. 1757; Brigadier in America, 28th Dec. 1757. See Amendix I.
John Douglas	14th November 1770.	Capt. Scots Greys, 11th Jan. 1755; Major, 20th March 1759; LieutCol. Army, 24th Jan. 1762; Scots Greys, 14th Nov. 1770; Colonel Army, 18th Oct. 1775; Major-Gen., 19th Feb. 1779; LieutGen., 28th Sept. 1787; Colonel (late) 21st Light Dragoons, 28th April 1779; 14th Foot, 4th April 1787; 5th Dragoon Guards, 27th April 1789. Died in 1730. Served with the Scots Greys in Flanders and Germany, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Val (July 1747), see p. 11.
David Home	25th April 1779.	Cornet Scots Greys, 17th Dec. 1754; Lieut., 9th March 1757; Capt., 20th Jan. 1759; Major Army, 23rd July 1772; Scots Greys, 3rd Nov. 1773; LieutCol., 25th April 1779; Colonel Army, 20th Nov. 1782; Major-Gen., 12th Oct. 1763; LieutGen., 1st Jan. 1758; General, 25th Sept. 1803; Colonel Royal Garrison (Veteran) Battalion, 25th Dec. 1802. Died at Wedderburn, Bervickshire, 20th Dec. 1802. General Homen appears in the Army Lists as LieutCol., Scots Greys up to 1802—that is, for 9 years after the became a General Officer. We can find no record of his war services, but there can be little doubt that
J. Haydock Boardman (Junior LtCol. until Dec. 1802.)	1st March 1794.	ne was with the regiment on the Continent between 1763. Cornet 1st Dragoons, 5th April 1779; Libute, 2-22ad May 1779; Scots Greys, 20th Oct. 1779; Capt., 7th Feb. 1787; Major, 3rd June 1793; Lieut. Col., 1st March 1794; Colonel Army, 1st Jan. 1798. "Died, 9th Dec. 1803; in his 4sth year, Oardman, late Lieut. Colonel of the Scots Greys; a gentleman of distinguished professional merit, and deservedly esteemed."—(Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 73).
Archibald Bothwell	17th February 1803:	Cornet Scots Greys, 2nd Nov. 1785; Lieut., 28th July 1790; Capt., 22nd Feb. 1793; Major, 8th July 1795; Lieut. Col. Army, 1st Jan. 1801; Scots Greys, 17th Feb. 1803; refired in 1807. Died at Albeman'e Street. London, 23nd Fr.h. 1800
Robert Balfour (Junior LtCol. until 1807.)	22nd August 1805.	Robert Balfour of Balbirnie, Fifeshire. Capt., 24th Jan. 1791; Sard Foot, 24th Ang. 1791; Stock Greys, 9th July 1793; Major Army, 1st Jan. 1798; Soots Greys, 25th Ang. 1891; Soots Greys, 25th July 1800; Lieut., Col. Army, 25th Sept. 1803; Scots Greys, 22nd Ang. 1805; Colonel Army, 1st Jan. 1812; Maj. Gen., 4th June 1814; Lieut., Gen., 22nd July 1830. "While Lieut. Col. of the 2nd Dragoons this officer was, from the misconstruction of a regulation, subjected to a court-martial, and sentenced to be cushined; the Prince R. gent confirmed the sentence, but immediately after restored him to the functions of his commission, neither dishomerable or unworthy motives appearing in the charges preferred and established against him."—(Roged Mittary Cafendar) 1830. L. Gen. Balfour
James Inglis Hamilton (Junior LtCol. until 1814.)	16th June 1807.	See Appendix III.
Isaac Blake Clarke, C.B. Sir Thos. Pate Hankin, Kt.	20th July 1815. 11th October 1821.	See Appendix III. See Appendix III.
John Grey	25th October 1825.	Lieut., 3rd (Light) Dragoons, 26th Sept. 1805; Capt., 6th April 1809; 21st Light Dragoons, 25th Oct. 1810; 10th Hussars (Light Dragoons), 12th Nov. 1814; LieutCol., 23th Oct. 1825; LieutCol., 23th Oct. 1825; half-pay unattached, 23rd March 1832. Served with the 10th Hussars at Waterloo (wounded, meds). Died at Sidmouth, 21st Dec. 1843.
Charles Wyndham .	23rd March 1832. 30th December 1837	Afterwards Lord Sandys. See Appendix I. See Appendix III.
John Fred Sales Clarke .	2nd April 1841.	Lieut. Soots Greys, 11th Oct. 1821; Capt. Army, 14th July 1825; Soots Greys, 26th July 1827; Major, 30th Dec. 1837; LieutCol., 2nd April 1841; half-pay unattached, 6th Nov. 1846; Colonel Army, 11th Nov. 1851. Col. Clarke field at a Colon and the State of the South Wales District. He was newtonally assistant for Mr. Command, 6th at Colon and Colone and Colone in
St. Vincent William Ricketts .	6th November 1846.	Cornet Scots Greys, 13th July 1826; Lieut., 5th April 1831; Adjutant, 18th May 1832; Captain, 6th Nov. 1835; Major, 7th April 1843; Lieut., Col., 6th Nov. 1846; half-jay unattached, 27th Aug., 1852; Colonel, 20th June 1854. Died in 1866.
George Calvert Clarke	27th August 1852. 31st March 1866.	See Appendix IV. See Appendix I.
John Wallace Hozier (Passed Staff College.)	3rd February 1869. 21st June 1880.	See Appendix IV. Cornet Scots Greys, 17th Dec. 1858; Lieut., 17th Nov. 1863; Adjutant, 29th May 1866; Capt., 30th June 1869; Major, 31st Jan. 1878; LieutCol., 21st June 1880. Retired, 1888. Served on the Staff, 1870-75, and (Intelligence Branch Hd. Charters) 1st Day 1877, to 18th Manch 1859.
v Wallace .	1st July 1881.	Cornet Scots Greys, 28th April 1863; Lieut., 30th March 1866; Capt., 10th May 1871; Major, 21st June 1880; Lieut. Col., 1st July 1881; half-pay, 5th July 1891.
	5th July 1882. Commds. Regt., 5th July 1886.	Cornet Scots Greys, 17th Nov. 1863; Lieut., 16th Oct. 1866; Capt., 21st May 1871; Major, 1st July 1881; LieutCol., 5th July 1882; half-pay, 5th July 1888; Colonel, 5th July 1886.
Francis Glennie Farquhar James Charles Maberly Alf. Cholmeley Earl Welby .	5th July 1886. 5th July 1888. 5th July 1892.	Cornet Scots Greys, 14th June 1864; Lieut., 25th Sept. 1867; Capt., 2nd Aug. 1871; Major, 1st July 1881; Lieut. Col., 5th July 1886; half-pay, 18th July 1888. Cornet Scots Greys, 25th Sept. 1867; Lieut., 22nd June 1870; Capt., 24th June 1876; Major, 5th July 1882; Lieut. Col., 5th July 1888; retired pay, 5th July 1882.
		occappounts v.

APPENDIX III.—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 2ND (ROYAL NORTH BRITISH) DRAGOONS—THE SCOTS GREYS-WHO SERVED AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, 18TH JUNE 1815.

Regi	MENTAL STAFF.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	CORNETS.
LtCol.	James Inglis Hamil- ton, Colonel (killed).	Edward Cheney, BrevMaj. ⁵	John Mills (wounded). 12 Francis Stupart	Edward Westby (killed).22
Major.	Isaac Blake Clarke, BrevLtCol. (wounded). ²	James Poole, Brev Maj. (wounded). ⁶ Robert Vernor, Brev	(wounded). ¹³ Geo. Home Falconar. ¹⁴ James Wemyss. ¹⁵	F. C. Kinchant (killed). ²³ Lemuel Shuldhan
,,	Thomas Pate Hankin, BrevLtCol. (wounded). ³	Maj. (wounded). ⁷ Thomas Reignolds, BrevMaj. (killed). ⁸	James Carruthers (mortally wounded). 16 Archibald J. Hamilton	(killed). ²⁴
Adjutant.	Henry M'Millan, Lieut.4	Charles Levyns Bar- nard (killed).9	(wounded). ¹⁷ Thos. Trotter (killed). ¹⁸	
Paymaster.	William Dawson, 13th Oct. 1814.	Thomas Charles Fen- ton. ¹⁰	James Gape. ¹⁹ Charles Wyndham	
QrMaster.	John Lennox, 3rd June 1813.	Edward Payne.11	(wounded). ²⁰ Jas. R. Tovin Graham. ²¹	
Surgeon.	Robert Dann, M.D., 4th Aug. 1814.		Just 20 20 M Grandin	
AsstSurg.	James Alexander, 9th Jan. 1812.			
VetSurg.	John Trigg, 17th Dec. 1807. Army, 23rd Dec. 1797.			

1 Lieut. Scots Greys, 4th Oct. 1793; Capt., 15th April 1794; Major, 17th Peb. 1803; Lieut. Col., 16th June 1807; Col. Army, 4th June 1814. Dalton (Waterloo Roll Call) says:—"One who knew him said that at Waterloo, 'Hamilton was riding a young mare, who got excited in the charge and ran away with him.' His body was never found."

2 Cornet Scots Greys, 8th July 1795; Lieut., 1796; Capt., 7th Sept. 1797; Major, 16th June 1807; Brev.-Lt.-Col., 4th June 1813; Lieut.-Col. Scots Greys, 20th July 1815. Col. Clarke served with the Greys in Flanders. After the death of Col. Hamilton at Waterloo, he assumed command of the regiment (C. R., and Waterloo medal). He retired 11th Oct. 1821, and died at St. Peter's, 1sle of Thanet, on the 7th Jan. 1850, aged 76.

3 Cornet Scots Greys, 22nd July 1795; Lieut., 3rd Aug. 1796; Capt., 18th Oct. 1798; Major, 4th April 1808; Brev.-Lt.-Col., 4th June 1814; Lieut.-Col. Scots Greys, 11th Oct. 1821. Col. Hankin received the medal for Waterloo, and was knighted in 1816. He died at the Cavalry Barracks, Norwich, 20th Oct. 1825.

4 Add. Scots Greys, 1st Oct. 1802; Lieut., 10th April 1805; Capt., 18th July 1815; half-pay, 19th Sept. 1816. Appears on the half-pay list of the 21st Light Dragoons in 1844.

4 Adjt. Scots Greys, 1st Oct. 1607; Lieux, 1008 April 1600, Capt., 1008 April

7 Lieut. Scots Greys, 7th Sept. 1797; Capt., 23rd Nov. 1804; Brev.-Maj., 4th June 1814. This officer's name is erroneously spelt "Vernon" in the Army Lists. He retired in 1817.

8 Cornet Scots Greys, 22nd Nov. 1797; Lieut., 31st Jan. 1799; Capt., 25th Dec. 1804; Brev.-Maj., 4th June 1814. Major Reignolds served on the staff at Waterloo, as Brigade-Major to Sir W. Ponsonby, and was killed about the same time as his Brigadier (see p. 16).

9 Second son of Henry Barnard of Cave Castle, Yorkshire. Was formerly in the 38th Foot, and half-pay 1st Dragoon Guards, 1814. Capt. Scots Greys, 2nd Feb. 1815.

10 Capt. Scots Greys, 6th Feb. 1815. Was brought in from half-pay 4th Light Dragoons. Retired 1819. Died 5th Feb. 1841.

11 Capt. Scots Greys, 5th April 1815. Retired shortly after the battle of Waterloo.

12 Cornet Scots Greys, 11th Dec. 1806; Lieut., 5th May 1808; Capt., 19th July 1815; Brev.-Maj., 15th Aug. 1822; Lieut.-Col., half-pay unattached, 11 Capt. Scots Greys, 5th April 1815. Retired shortly after the nature of waterion.
12 Cornet Scots Greys, 11th Dec. 1806; Lieut., 5th May 1808; Capt., 19th July 1815; Brev.-Maj., 15th Aug. 1822; Lieut.-Col., half-pay unattached, 10th June 1826.
13 Cornet Scots Greys, 5th May 1808; Lieut., 14th Dec. 1809; Capt., 20th July 1815; half-pay, 25th March 1816. Appears on half-pay list of the Scots Greys, 3nd Nov. 1809; Lieut., 21st Nov. 1811; half-pay, 25th March 1816. Died at Woodcot, Haddingtonshire, 15th Sept. 1820.
14 Cornet Scots Greys, 2nd Nov. 1809; Lieut., 21st Nov. 1811; half-pay, 25th March 1816. Died at Woodcot, Haddingtonshire, 15th Sept. 1820.
15 Cornet Scots Greys, 30th Aug. 1810; Lieut. 15th Sept. 1814; Capt., 10th Oct. 1816; Major, 10th June 1826; half-pay, 1827. Commanded his troop in the final charge at Waterloo. Was afterwards appointed High Constable of Durham, where he died lat Oct. 1847.
16 A scion of the ancient family of Carruthers, in Annandale. Cornet Scots Greys, 22nd Aug. 1811; Lieut., 9th Feb. 1815.
17 Son and heir of Gen. John Hamilton of Dalzell. Born 28th Oct. 1793, and was father of John Glencairn Hamilton, created a Baron in 1886. Lieut., 4th Dragoons, 11th June 1812; Lieut. Scots Greys (from half-pay), 16th March 1815. Served in the Peninsular War. Died 11th Jan. 1834.
18 Son of Lt.-Gen. Trotter of Morton Hall, Midlothian. Born 1795. Lieut. Scots Greys, 16th March 1815. Killed in a personal combat with a French officer.
19 Son of Rev. James Gape of St. Albans. Cornet Scots Greys, 29th April 1813; Lieut., 3rd May 1815; Capt., 19th June 1817.
20 Cornet Scots Greys, 18th May 1813; Lieut., 4th May 1815; Capt., 24th June 1819; Major, 8th March 1827; Lieut.-Col., 10th Dec. 1827; retired, 1842.
Col. Wyndham was appointed Keeper of the Crown Jewels, and died in the Tower of London, 15th Feb. 1872, aged 77.
21 Cornet Scots Greys, 12th May 1814; Son of William Westby, Esq., of Thornhill, County Dublin.
22 Son of the Rev. Francis Kinchant of Easton, Herefordshire. Cornet Scots Greys, 19th Jan.

- when charging.

 Note.—All officers, N.C. officers, and men who survived the battle of Waterloo received the medal, and were allowed to reckon 2 years' service towards



P.

APPENDIX IV.—(A). LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 2ND (ROYAL NORTH BRITISH) DRAGOONS—THE SCOTS GREYS-WHO ACCOMPANIED THE REGIMENT TO THE CRIMEA, 25th JULY 1854.

RE	GIMENTAL STAFF.	CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	CORNETS.
LtCol. Major. Adjutant. QrMaster. Surgeon.	Henry Darby Griffith. ¹ Geo. Aug. Filmer Sulivan. ² William Miller, Lieut. ³ Thos. Hamilton M'Bean. ⁴ Rob. Aug. Chapple (attached), Staff-Asst. Surgeon. ⁵	Geo. Calvert Clarke, BtMaj. ⁷ Sam Toosey Williams. ⁸ William Boyd. ⁹ John Arthur Freeman. ¹⁰	Francis Sutherland. ¹¹ George Buchanan. ¹² Herbert Edwards. ¹³ W. Allan Woddrop. ¹⁴ Robert Scott Hunter. ¹⁵	Andrew Nugent. ¹⁶ Lenox Prendergast. ¹⁷ Hen. Edwardes Handley. ¹⁸
VetSurg.	Tom Parinder Gudgin (attached).6			

¹ Ens. 4th Foot, 25th Nov. 1828; Lieut. unattached, 25th Nov. 1831; 35th Foot, 16th March 1832; Capt., 1st Aug. 1834; Scots Greys, 14th June 1839; Major, 6th Nov. 1846; Lieut. Col., 27th Aug. 1852; Colonel, 28th Nov. 1854; Maj.-Gen., 31st March 1866; Lieut.-Gen., 14th April 1874; Gen., 1st Oct. 1877; Colonel 5th Lancers, 1st Jan. 1872. General Darby Griffith commanded the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, at the affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaklava (wounded), Inkerman, and Tchernaya; and the siege and fall of Sebastopol (method in despatches, medal with 3 clasps, C.B., Sardinian and Turkish medals, 4th Class of the Medjidie, A.D.C. to the Queen). He died near Dover, 17th Nov. 1857. See pp. 17 and 18; are 18. 2 Cornet Scots Greys, 29th July 1836; Lieut., 26th Feb. 1841; Capt., 5th April 1844; Major, 17th Feb. 1854; Brev.-Lt.-Col., 12th Dec. 1854; Lieut.-Col. 5th Lancers, 19th Feb. 1858; Colonel, 15th June 1860. Colonel Sulivan served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including the affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya; and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps, Brev.-Lieut.-Col., Knight of the Legion of Honour, and 5th Class of the Medjidie).

4 Quarter-Master Scots Greys, 15th Aug. 1850. Quarter-Master M'Bean served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including the affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps). See p. 17, and List "B."

4 Quarter-Master Scots Greys, 16th Aug. 1850. Quarter-Master M'Bean served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including the affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya; and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps). See List "B."

5 Asst.-Surg., 28th April 1854; Surgeon, 20th June 1855; Surg.-Major, 1st March 1873; Brigade Surg., 27th Nov. 1879. Mr Chapple was attached to the Scots Greys, on their proceeding to the Grimea. He was present at the bat

ing to the Crimea. He was present at the battles of Balaklava (horse wounded) and Inkerman, and during the siege of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and our Class or the Medjidie).

6 Vet. Surg., 10th June 1854; Scots Greys, 13th Oct. 1854; 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1857; 1st Class Vet. Surg., 29th July 1862; Staff Vet. Surg., 2nd Aug. 1871; Insp. Vet. Surg., 22nd April 1878; retired, 27th July 1885. Mr Gudgin served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea (medal with 3 clasps and Turkish medal), and with the 2nd Dragoon Guards during the Indian Mutiny. 1858-50 (medal with clasp); he also served in the Zulu campaign of 1879 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp), and "Reward for Meritorious Service [R]). See List "B."

7 See Appendix I. (Succession of Colonels) and List "B."

8 Ens. 47th Foot, 3rd July 1840; Lieut., 29th April 1842; Captain, 24th Dec. 1847; Scots Greys, 1849. Captain Williams died at Scutari (where he had been conveyed from Balaklava), 22rd Nov. 1854, aged 32. See Foot-note 2, p. 18.

9 2nd Lieut. 87th Fusiliers, 22nd Feb. 1831; 1st Lieut., 17th Oct. 1834; Capt., 26th April 1844; Scots Greys, 1852. Major Army, 31st Aug. 1855. Major Boyd served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea in 1845-55. In 1845-55, including the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps).

12 Cornet Scots Greys, 16th March 1849; Lieut., 27th Aug. 1852; Capt., 8th Dec. 1854. Left the regiment in 1863. Captain Buchanan served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps).

13 Cornet 18th Light Dragoons, 6th Nov. 1846; Lieut., 27th Aug. 1852; Capt., 8th Dec. 1854. Left the regiment in 1863. Captain Buchanan served with the 14th Light Dragoons throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49 (medal and clasps); with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps).

14 Cornet Scots Greys 18th Scot. 1849; Lieut. 23th Scot. 1853;

Dragoons throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49 (medal and clasps); with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battle of Tchernaya, and siege and ran or Seoascopod (medal and clasps).

14 Cornet Scots Greys, 18th Sept. 1849; Lieut., 13th Sept. 1853; retired in 1855. Lieut. Lanarkshire Yeomanry, 30th April 1858; Capt., 20th June 1867; Major, 29th March 1882. Major Woddrop accompanied the Scots Greys to the Crimea, but there is no record of his services in the Army Liste.

15 Cornet Scots Greys, 17th June 1851; Lieut., 1854; Capt., 13th Sept. 1855; 6th Dragoon Guards, 1860; retired, 1863. Capt. Hunter served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and 5th Class Medjidie).

16 Cornet Scots Greys, 17th Dec. 1852; Lieut., 8th Dec. 1854; Capt., 8th Feb. 1856; Major, 31st Nov. 1866; Lieut.-Col., 3rd Feb. 1869; Brev.-Col., 3rd Feb. 1874; half-pay, 21st June 1880; Major, 3nd Feb. 1869; Brev.-Brev. 1854-55; battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps and Turkish medal).

17 Cornet Scots Greys, 11th March 1853; Lieut., 8th Dec. 1854; Capt., 13th June 1856; Major, 3rd Feb. 1869; half-pay, 30th June 1869; Brev.-Lt.-Col., 1st Oct. 1877; retired pay (Hon. Colonel), 1st July 1881. Colonel Prendergast served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55; M'Kenzie's farm, Balaklava (severely wounded), and siege of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps and Turkish medal). See p. 18.

18 Cornet Scots Greys, 30th Sept. 1853; Lieut., 29th Dec. 1854. Left the regiment in 1858. Lieut. Handley served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battles of Balaklava (severely wounded by lance-thrust) and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (medal and clasps).

APPENDIX IV.—(B). LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 2ND (ROYAL NORTH BRITISH) DRAGOONS—THE SCOTS GREYS—IN 1856, THE YEAR IN WHICH THE REGIMENT RETURNED FROM THE CRIMEA.

REGIMENTAL STAFF. CAPTAINS. LIEUTENANTS. CORNETS. Lt.-Col. Geo. Calvert Clarke, Brev.-Andrew Nugent.17 David Gibson. 25 Henry Darby Griffith, C.B., Lenox Prendergast.18 Colonel.1 Lt.-Col.9 Sam. Seggie.26 Geo. Aug. Filmer Sulivan, Sir G. Fra. Hampson, Hen. John Wale. 19 John Lorn Stewart.27 Major. Bt.-Lt.-Col.² Bart.10 Duncan M'Neill.20 Thos. Philip Parr.28 Jas. J. Armstrong.²⁹ Dan el Moodie, Cornet.3 William Miller.11 Hen. Edwardes Handley.21 Adjutant. Paymaster. Fred. Windham Lukin.4 Francis Sutherland.12 And. S. Montague Browne.²² J. Herbert R. Stoddart.30 Thos. Hamilton M'Bean.5 George Buchanan.13 Jas. Brander Dunbar.23 Thomas Gonne.31 Qr.-Master. John Ramsay Brush, M.D.6 Herbert Edwards.14 Nich. Mills, Riding Master.24 Surgeon. Cornelius Clark Ruther-William Taylor Prentis.15 Asst.-Surg. ford.7 Robert Scott Hunter.16 Vet.-Surg. Tom Parinder Gudgin.8

1 2 See List " A."

1 2 See List "A."

3 Cornet and Adjutant Scots Greys, 30th Sept. 1854; Lieut., 7th Feb. 1856; Capt. 60th Rifles, 25th July 1865; half-pay, 25th July 1865. Capt. Moodie served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55, including affair of M'Kenzie's farm; battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya; siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Promoted from Regimental Sergt.-Major.

4 Ens. 17th Foot, 16th May 1851; Lieut., 18th Nov. 1853; Paymaster Scots Greys, 10th Aug. 1855; 2nd Dragoon Guards, 27th March 1857; 3rd Hussars, 19th Jan. 1870; Honorary Major, 16th May 1866; Staff Paymaster, 1st April 1878; Chief Paymaster and Honorary Lt.-Col., 1st April 1881; retired, with Honorary rank of Colonel, 16th April 1884. Col. Lukin served with the 17th Foot at the siege of Sebastopol from Dec. 1854 to June 1855 (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal), and with the 2nd Dragoon Guards in the Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). clasp).

5 See List "A."

6 Asst. Surg. 26th Foot, 8th June 1841; Scots Greys, 13th Oct. 1843; Surgeon 93rd Foot, 2nd April 1852; Scots Greys, Oct. 1854; retired, 16th Aug. 1861. Dr Brush served with the 26th Foot on the China expedition, 1842 (medal), and with the 93rd Highlanders and the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55 (medal with 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of the Legion

26th Foot on the China expedition, 1842 (medal), and with the 93rd Highlanders and the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55 (medal with 3 clasps, 1urkish medal, and knight of the Legion of Honour).

7 Ast. Surg. 62nd Foot, 7th May 1852; Scots Greys, 16th March 1855; Surgeon, 2nd Dec. 1859; 18th Hussars, 1865. Mr Rutherford served with the 62nd Foot and Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1854-55 (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal); he also served in China, 1860, in medical charge of hospital ship, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts (medal). He died at Wellington, Madras, 14th May 1867.

8 See List "A."

9 See List "A."

9 See List "A."

10 Hampson of Taplow, Bucks; 9th Baronet. Cornet Scots Greys, 5th Aug. 1842; Lieut., 13th April 1845; Capt., 24th Sept. 1847; retired, 1857. Sir George Francis Hampson served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, including battle of Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp).

11 2 13 14 See List "A."

15 Cornet Scots Greys, 16th Aug. 1850; Lieut., 11th Nov. 1853; Capt., 25th May 1855; retired, 24th Dec. 1858. Captain Taylor Prentis served with the Scots Greys at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp).

16 17 18 See List "A."

19 Cornet Scots Greys, 16th Pargeons, 20th June 1845; Lieut., 25th Feb. 1848; Scots Greys (from half-pay), 15th Dec. 1854. Retired, 1858.

20 Cornet Scots Greys, 20th Sept. 1853; Lieut., 13th Dec. 1854; Capt., 47th July 1857. Capt. M'Neill was present at the battle of Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp).

19 Cornet Scots Greys, 20th Sept. 1855; Lieut., 25th Feb. 1848; Scots Greys (from nair-pay), 19th Dec. 1854. Return, 1955.
20 Cornet Scots Greys, 20th Sept. 1853; Lieut., 18th Dec. 1854; Capt., 17th July 1857. Capt. M'Neill was present at the battle of Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp).
21 See List "A."
22 Ens. 56th Foot, 18th Nov. 1853; Cornet Scots Greys, 25th Nov. 1853; Lieut., 16th March 1855; Capt., 24th Dec. 1858; Major, 30th June 1866; Brev.-Lt.-Col., 1st Oct. 1877; Lieut.-Col. 3rd Dragoon Guarda, 24th Nov. 1877; Colonel Army, 1st Oct. 1881; half-pay, 24th Nov. 1882; commanding 49th Regimental District, 10th March 1885; half-pay, 10th March 1890. Colonel Browne served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea, 1855-56, including battle of Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal).
23 Cornet Scots Greys, 12th Jan. 1855; Lieut., 23th May 1853; Capt., 31st March 1866. Retired, 1870. Captain Dumbar served with the Scots Greys in the Crimea from 19th Aug. to 185 Sept. 1855 (medal with clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal).
24 Cornet (R.M.) Scots Greys, 10th March 184; Lieut. (R.M.) 13th Sept. 1854-8tiding Master, 11th Sept. 1857; Capt., 1857; Capt., 28th April 1869; Half-pay, 6th Nov. 1867.
25 Cornet Scots Greys, 6th Nov. 1854. Cornet Gibson served in the Crimea, 1854-55, including affair of M'Kenzie's farm, battle of Balaklava (severely wounded in the head by several sabre cuts), and siege and fall of Sebastopol. Promoted from Sergeant.
26 Cornet Scots Greys, 19th Feb. 1855; Lieut., 17th Sept. 1857; Qr.-Master 9th Lancers, 24th May 1861. Promoted from Troep-Sergt.-Major. Died 8th Sept. 1869. (No services recorded in Army List.)
27 Cornet Scots Greys, 20th Feb. 1855; Lieut., 1857; Qr.-Master 9th Lancers, 24th May 1861. Promoted from Troep-Sergt.-Major, 21st Nov. 1876; half-pay, 21st Aug. 1878; retired pay (Hon. Lieut.-Col.), 21st Aug. 1881.
28 Cornet Scots Greys, 30th March 1855; Lieut., 19th June 1857; Capt., 28th April 1863; left the Regiment

(c). Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, and French War Medal.

Legion of Honour: Bt.-Major G. C. Clarke (see Appendix I.); Major G. A. F. Sulivan, Surgeon J. R. Brush (see Lists "A" and "B").

Victoria Cross: Sergt.-Major John Grieve, for saving the life of an officer in the heavy cavalry charge at Balaklava. Cornet Scots Greys, 4th Dec. 1857; Adjt., 18th Feb. 1859;

Lieut., 30th Jan. 1863; left the regiment in 1865 or 1866.

French War Medals: Sergt.-Major John Grieve, Troop Sergt.-Major Geo. Tisley, and Private Andrew Wilson—gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaklava, and exemplary good conduct during the whole campaign. Lance-Sergt. James Borthwick—gallantry at Balaklava, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea.

APPENDIX V.—LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE 2ND DRAGOONS—THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS—APRIL 1893.

S RANK.	NAMES.	TO SCOTS GREYS.	LIEUT. Scors Greys.	CAPTAIN SCOTS GREYS.	MAJOR Scots Greys.	SCOTS GREYS.	ARMY.	WAR SERVICES, ETC.
LieutCol.	A. C. E. Welby	÷	÷	26th Aug. 1876.	21st Oct. 1885.	5th July 1892.	:	Seventh son of the late Siz Glynne-Barle Welby, Bart, of Denton Hall, Lincoln, Ens. Soth Foot, Edv. Oct. 1857; Soth Foot, Stoth Nov. 1857; Lient, 66th Foot, 7th Ing. 1867; Oct. 1867;
Major.	Hon. W. P. Alexander .	3rd Feb. 1869.	roth May 1871.	24th Nov. 1877.	5th July 1886.	:	:	Jac. 1971; Capt. 90th Foot, 1st April 1876. Adjt. Scots Greys, 18th Dec. 1875; Adjt. Royal East Kent Yeomany 1st June 1884. Received
**	M. G. Johnstone	22nd June 1870.	2nd Aug. 1871.	31st Jan. 1878.	5th July 1888.	:	:	of the Earl of Caledon. A.D.C. (extra) to Lord-Lieut, of Ireland, 27th Jan. 1880; special service in Bechuanaland,
	J. A. W. O'N. Torrens .	20th Nov. 1875.	20th Nov. 1875.	15th Aug. 1883.	5th July 1892.	i	:	21st Nov. 1884 to July 1885; Adjt. East Lothian Yeomanry, 1st Oct. 1887. Son of the Rev. T. H. Torrens. Appointed from Militia. A.D.C. to General Communication
Captain.	W. H. Hippisley .	29th Jan. 1876.	29th Jan. 1876.	1st June 1884.	:	:	:	South Africa, 1886-88. Son of H. Hippisley, Esq., of Sparsholt House,
								Tth Hussars, 22nd May 1875; Lieut. Army, 22nd May 1875; May, 1875; Adjt. Scots Greys, 24th Nov. 1877; Adjt. Boots Greys, 24th Nov. 1877;
								Adj. Aoyat Deras Teomany, 16th Sept. 1889. Served in Zulu campaign, 1879 (medal with clasp); Sondan expedition, 1884-85; Nile, as Adjt. Heavy Camel Corps, action of Abu Klen
"	W. C. Middleton .	13th March 1878.	6th May 1880.	21st Oct. 1885.	:	:	:	(medal with two clasps). See p. 18. Adjt. Scots Greys, 6th May 1880. Served in the Soudan expedition, 1884-85; Nile (medal with
	H. J. Scobell .	13th Sept. 1879.	10th Nov. 1880.	27th Jan. 1886.	:	i	:	Appointed from Militia. 2nd Lieut. 20th Hussars, 18th Aug. 1879; Adjutant Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, 9th Oct. 1889.
£	A. W. M. Richards	23rd June 1880.	22nd Dec. 1880.	5th July 1886.	÷	:	:	Son of S. A. Richards, Esq., of Ardamine, Wexford. Appointed from Militia. 2nd Lieut, 5th Lancers, 6th Aug. 1879: 7th D.G., 13th
	R. H. Adams.	19th Feb. 1881.	ıst July 1881.	9th Oct. 1889.	:	:	:	Sept. 1879. Appointed from Militia. Attached to the Egyptian Army, 20th Feb. 1891.
£	J. Crabbie	:	10th May 1882.	9th Oct. 1889.	:	:	:	Son of J. M. Crabbie, Esq., of Duncow. Adjt. Scota Grava, 18th Jan, 1888
2	H. C. T. Littledale Brevet-Major. (Passed Staff College, 1889.)	i	:	20th Nov. 1889.	:	i	:	Sub-Lieut. 65th Foot, 21st Sept. 1874; Lieut., 21st Sept. 1874; Chick, Sth March 1882. Served with the 65th (1st York and Lancaster) in the Egyptian expedition 1884; Soudan;
£	C. W. M. Fielden .	:	2nd Aug. 1882.	14th Feb. 1891.	:	:	:	severely wounted at Li 1'eb (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and bronze star; Brevet-Major, 21st May 1884). Son of MajGen. Fielden, C.M.G., of Witton Fark, Lancashire, A.D.C. to Lord-Lieutenant
	F. B. Simpson	ï	10th Oct. 1883.	19th Aug. 1891.	:	:	:	of Ireland. 2nd Lieut. Seth Foot, 13th Aug. 1879; 40th Foot, 27th Sept. 1879; Lieut. South Lanca- shire Reget. 187 91 1881; DACGen. of
".		:	16th April 1884.	19th Aug. 1891.	:	:	:	Ordination, Jul March 1995.
Lieut.	A. D. Miller	sth Feb. 1887.	7th Feb. 1885.	: :	: :	: :	: :	
: :	E. A. Maude		16th March 1889.		: :		: :	
	J. H. Houldsworth.	9th Jan. 1889.	15th Oct. 1890.	:	:	:	:	Son of J. Houldsworth, Esq., of Coltness. Appointed from Militia.
	W. F. Collins.	6th Feb. 1889.	15th Oct. 1890.	:	:	:	:	
2	J. C. Harrison	5th June 1889.	28th May 1891.	:	:	:	:	
	F. Ussher	23rd Oct. 1889.	19th Aug. 1891. 21st Sept. 1802.	: :	:	:	:	Son of G. Moir-Byres, Esq., of Tonley.
2nd Lieut.	Ŀ	2nd July 1892.		: :	: :	: :	: :	
Adintant	A. Lawson F H T Hawley	11th Jan. 1893.	1881	1st Oct 1887	:	:	:	2nd Lieut. 3rd Hussars, 28th Dec. 1892. Adjutant. 18th Jan. 1892.
Riding-			9th July 1890.		: :	: :	: :	Riding-Master, 9th July 1890. Served in the
Quarter-	W. S. Steele	:	27th Sept. 1882.	27th Sept. 1892.	:	i	:	Quarter-Master, 27th Sept. 1882. Served in the

Kath

0.



